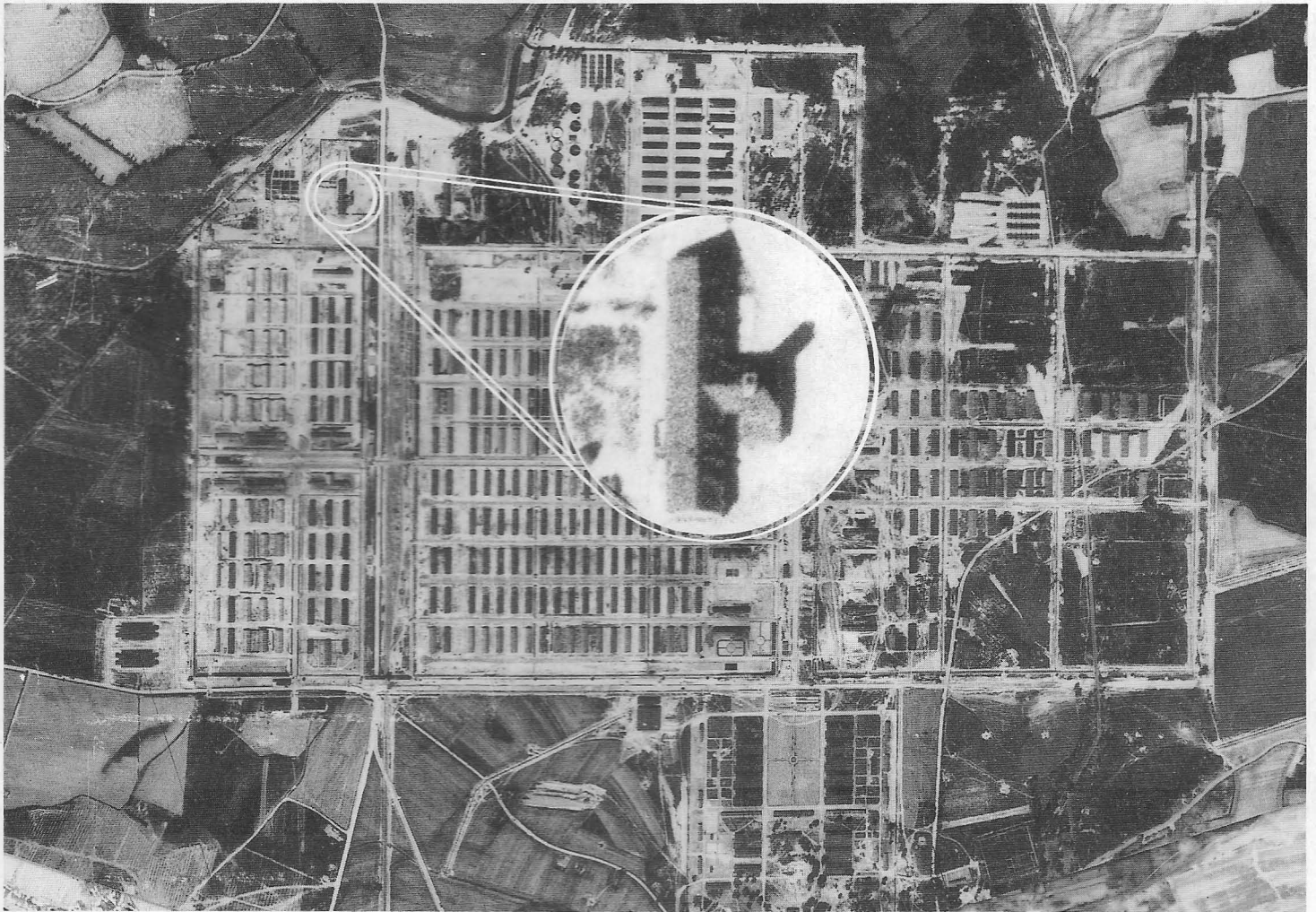


Air Photo Evidence

Auschwitz, Treblinka, Majdanek, Sobibor,
Bergen Belsen, Belzec, Babi Yar, Katyn Forest



World War II photos of alleged *mass murder* camps !
Does evidence *confirm* or *dismiss* eye witness stories ?
Were *gas chamber* marks put on by *C.I.A. workers* ?

by
John C. Ball

Corrections:

pg. 6-"Photo 1-July '40" = "Photo 1-July '43"

pg. 13-Photo 4: "...just eight weeks..." = "...just fourteen weeks..."

pg. 43-Photo 9: "...of photo 8" = "...of photo 7"

pg. 51-(photo scale) "10 meters/33 ft." = "30 m./100 ft."

- (text) "...80 meters/260 ft." = "...260 m./850 ft."

pg. 52 and 53-(photo scale) "28 m./90 ft." = "90 m./300 ft."

pg. 69-Photo 1: The chimneys were "small and round" = "rectangular"

pg. 74-Photo 4: "...anti-aircraft emplacements" = "...smoke cannisters"

pg. 88-Photo 12 (last line) "...May 25th, '44" = "...May 25th, '40"

Air Photo Evidence

Auschwitz, Treblinka, Majdanek, Sobibor,
Bergen Belsen, Belzec, Babi Yar, Katyn Forest

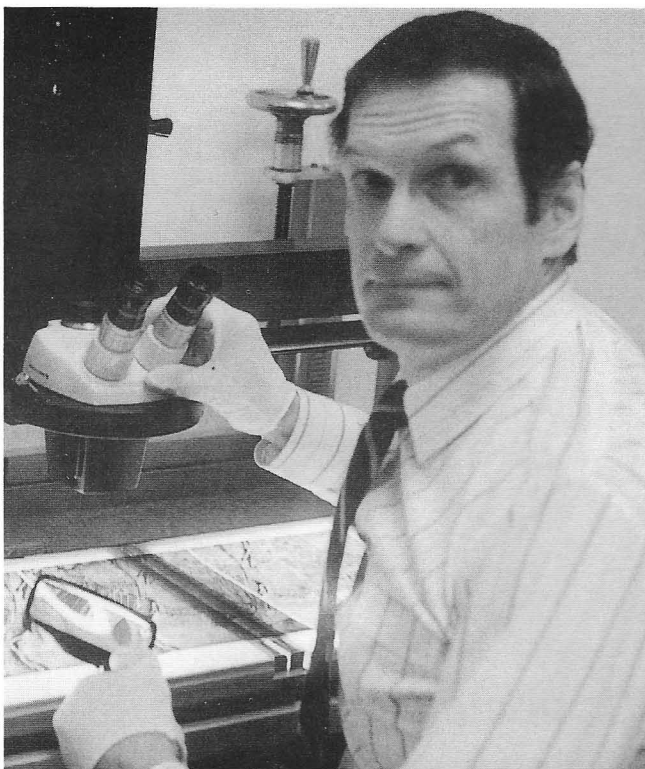
World War II photos of
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Does evidence *confirm* or *dismiss*
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put on by *C.I.A. workers* ?

by
John C. Ball

Ball Resource Services Limited
Delta, B.C, Canada



April, 1992: Myself at the National Archives Air Photo Library in Alexandria, Virginia.

A brief history:

Residence: I have lived in British Columbia, Canada almost all my life and now live in Delta, just outside of Vancouver.

Training: In 1981 I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia.

Air photo experience: With my work as a mineral exploration geologist I have interpreted air photos using stereo magnifying equipment since 1976.

Air photos:

- (1) I selected the 1939 to 1945 air photos of Europe and western Russia during April and May, 1992 from the collection at the U. S. National Archives Air Photo Library in Alexandria, Virginia,
- (2) The photos were interpreted in Vancouver using a Yena Interpreterscope and a table stereo viewing magnifier, and
- (3) I then enlarged selected photos using a Pro Lab 4 x 5 inch enlarger, and had them scanned for publication at 150 lines per inch.

Acknowledgement:

I wish to thank the staff at the National Archives Air Photo Library for their patient assistance in helping me locate the photographs reproduced in this book.

Irony of using *German* air photos:

It is ironic that 1/2 of the air photos in this book, which are being used to determine the truth about accusations that Germans systematically murdered people in detention camps, are those which were exposed by the *German* military from 1939 to '45 when they were taking photos of targets such as railway lines and access roads.

Air photos taken from 1939 to '45 by the Americans and British are only available for *Auschwitz* and *Bergen Belsen*; all of the other 1939 to '45 photos in this book were exposed by Zeiss Yena cameras in German airforce planes.

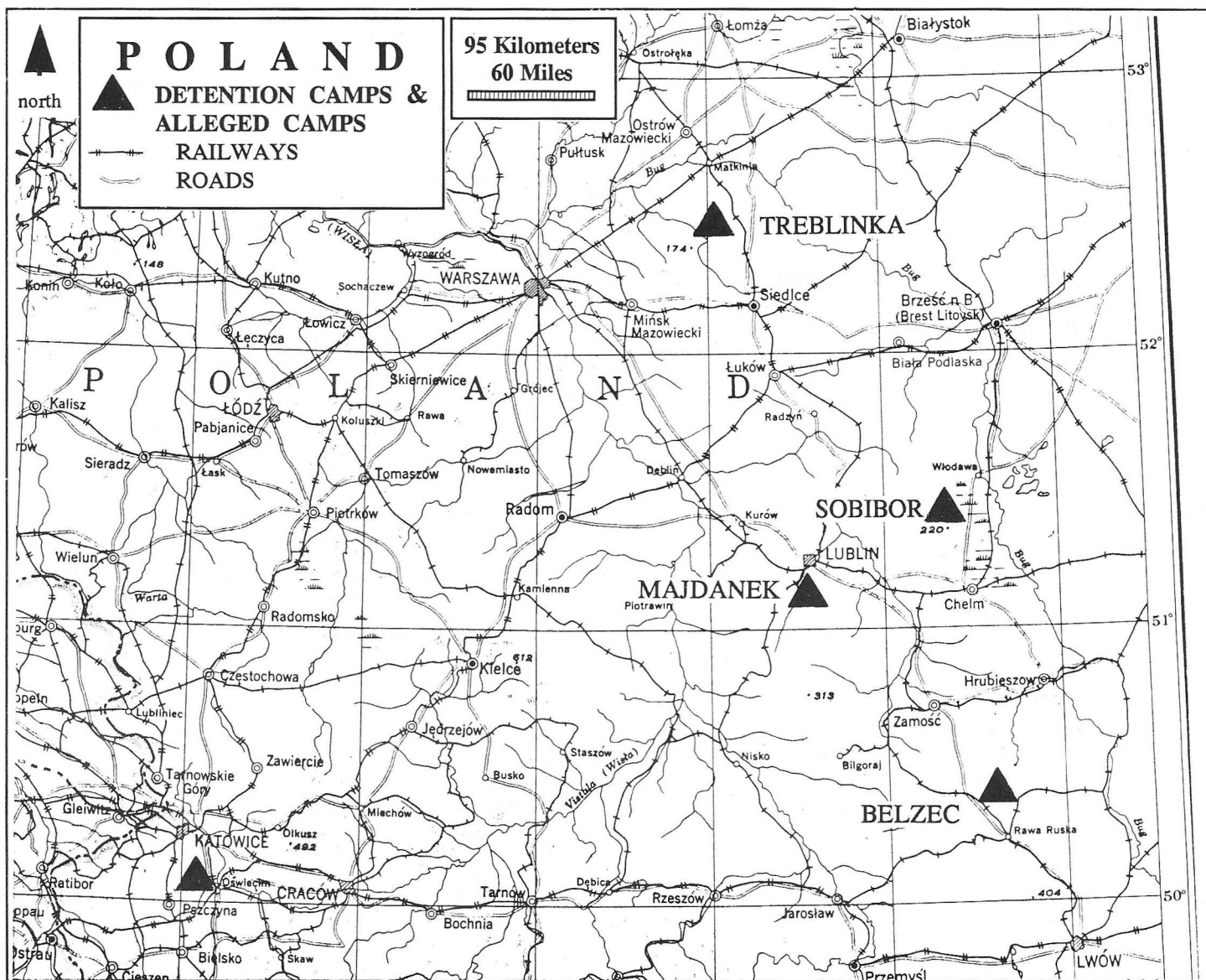
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Introduction:

1. Objective when I started research:

My objective was to *analyze* aerial photographs of World War II German controlled detention camps in Poland for evidence to confirm the claims that mass murders, burials, and cremations had been conducted there, and to *compare* this evidence with information from other locations where mass executions or deaths together with mass burials had occurred.

2. Method:

I reviewed the books listed in the references and then compared these allegations for each of the alleged mass murder camps with the evidence revealed from studying the air photos. Enlargements were made of important pictures.

3. Chapter arrangement:

Chapter 2 to 4 reviews areas like the *Katyn Forest* where mass burials occurred, chapter 5 reveals air photo evidence about whether mass murders and cremations were being conducted at *Auschwitz* or *Birkenau*, chapter 5.4 shows evidence which I believe proves marks were added to 1944 *Auschwitz* air photos before their public release in 1979, and chapter 6 to 10 shows the alleged *Treblinka*, *Belzec*, and *Sobibor* camps from 1940 to '44 and the *Babi Yar* ravine as it looked in 1943.

4. Nothing is hidden from air photos:

Looking at the air photos will be just as if we went back in time to World War II to take a series of airplane flights over the different areas.

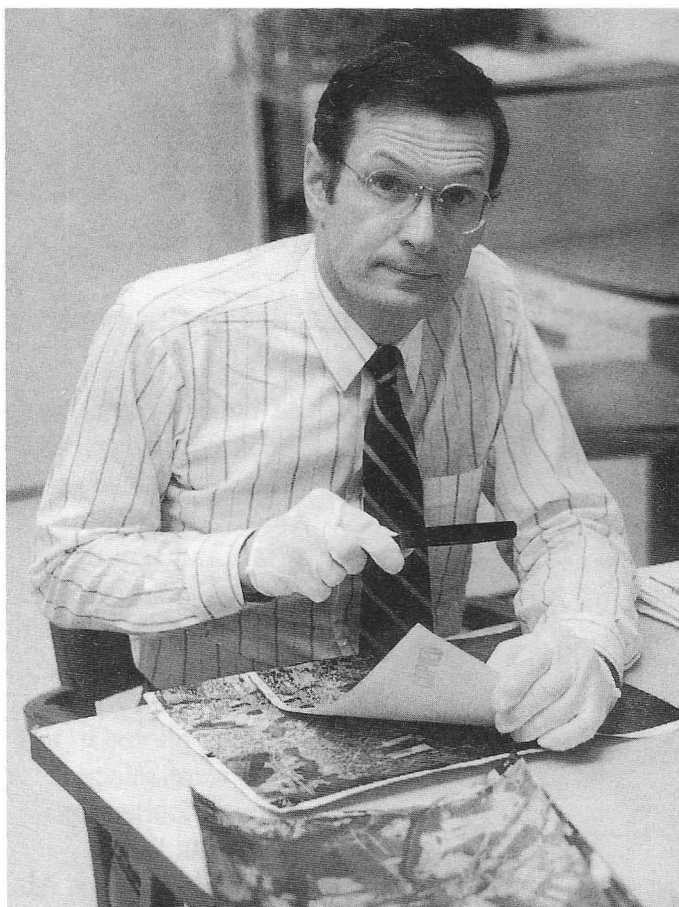


Photo 1: Myself looking at a few of the 1.2 million *German* air photo prints in the American National Archives collection from which 1/2 the photos in this book are taken.

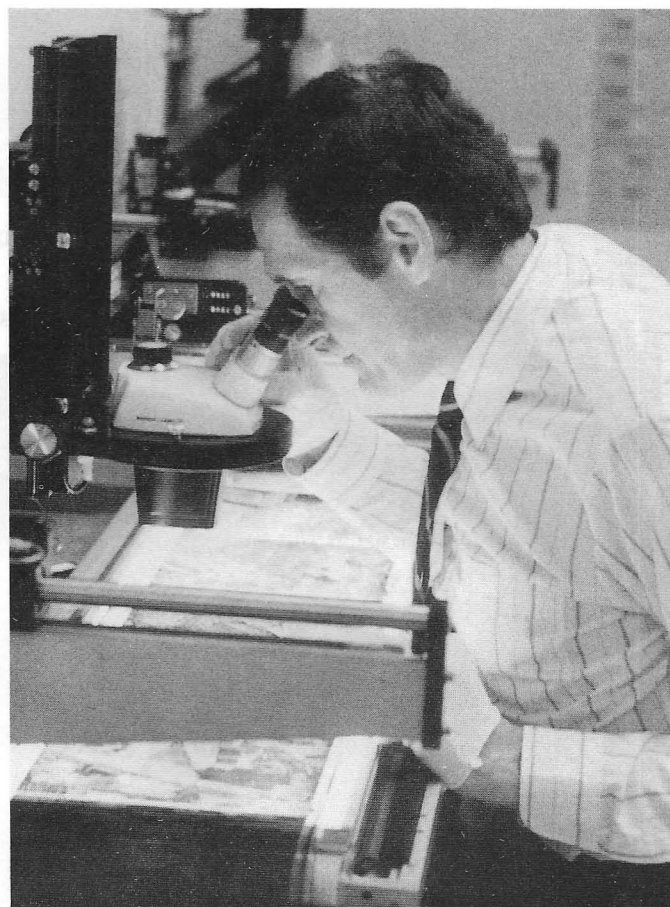


Photo 2: Using a microscope to inspect one of the thousands of rolls of 23 centimeter (9 inch) negatives taken by the *American* military from which the other 1/2 of the photos are taken.

Chapter 1

The development of World War II aerial photography

During the 1930's German technicians pioneered the development of aerial photography cameras, high quality lenses, and viewing equipment. From 1939 to '45 they compiled millions of air photos from flights over Europe and western Russia. Photo interpreters monitored military equipment and troop movements while using stereo viewing magnifiers, which give a 3-dimensional effect by looking at two photos taken one after the other that both photographed the same area on the ground.

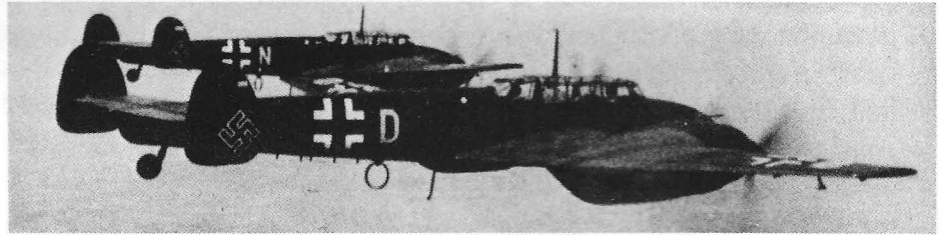


Photo 1: A Messerschmitt 110 twin engined air photo plane.



Photo 2: A Lublin, Poland train station map drawn on an air photo.

Air photos from American library which were taken by Germans are in this book



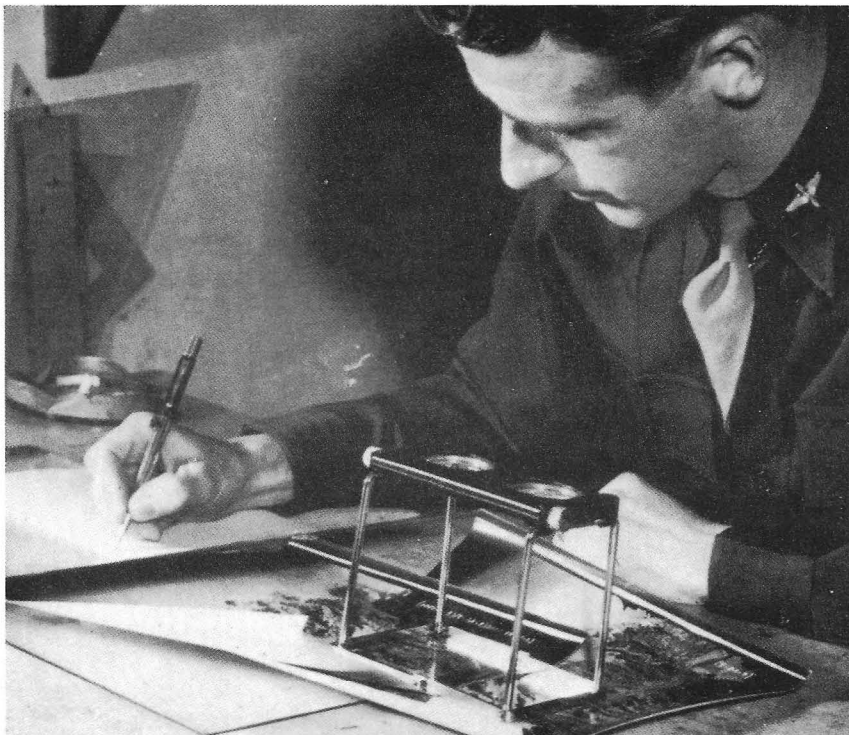
Photo 3 - After 1945: Americans looking through a German made stereo viewing magnifier which also allows two people to view at the same time.

At the end of the war the American military seized truckloads of German air photo prints and sent them to the U.S. where 1.2 million were released to the public during the 1980's. The German photos in this book were selected from the collection stocked at the National Archives Air Photo library at Alexandria, Virginia, U.S.A.

American and British air photo development

American and British air photo reconnaissance and interpretation developed from being almost non-existent in 1939 to a well equipped and top priority program by 1943. Bombing targets such as communications centers, railway stations, power plants, factories, and city centers were photographed and the developed 23 centimeter (9 inch) prints were studied at field offices and at the large Medmenham interpretation center near London, England where the Americans and British worked together.

Photo 4: (right) A U.S. Army interpreter writes a report while using a stereo viewing magnifier.



Faster higher aircraft combined with larger focal length cameras by 1943

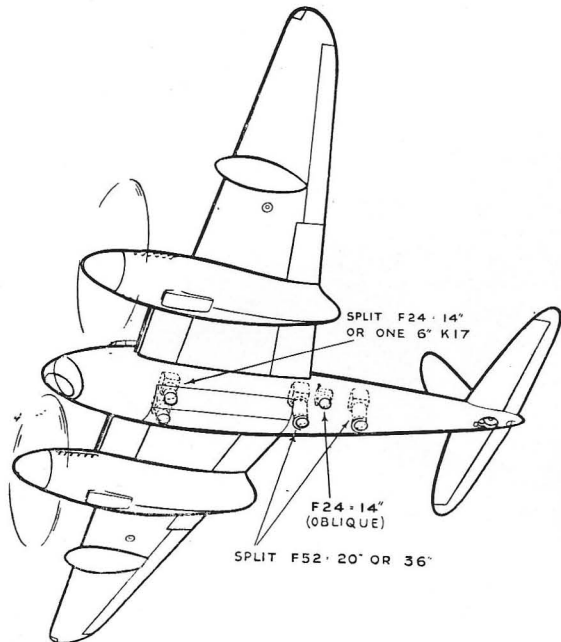
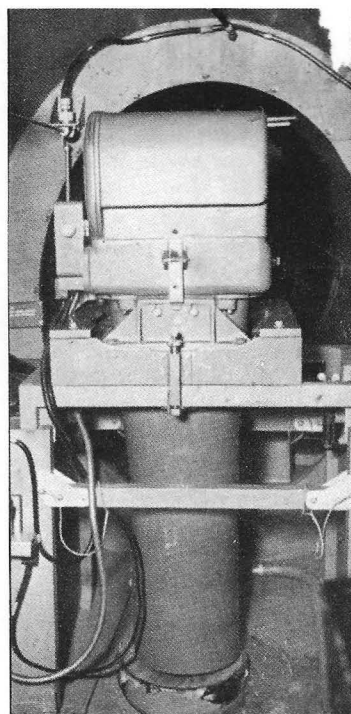


Photo 5: (above) Camera locations in the Mosquito. Photo 6: (right) A 36 inch (90 centimeter) camera in position that could obtain large scale images from high elevations.



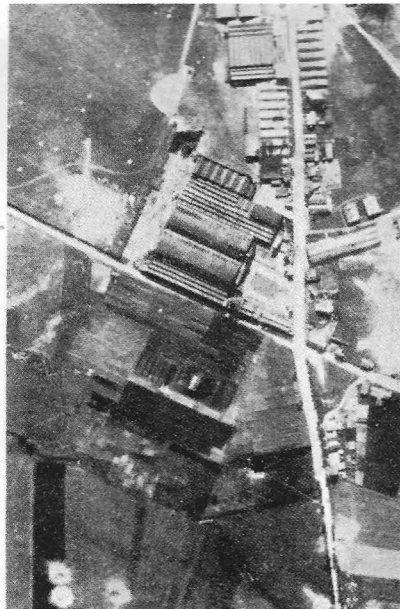
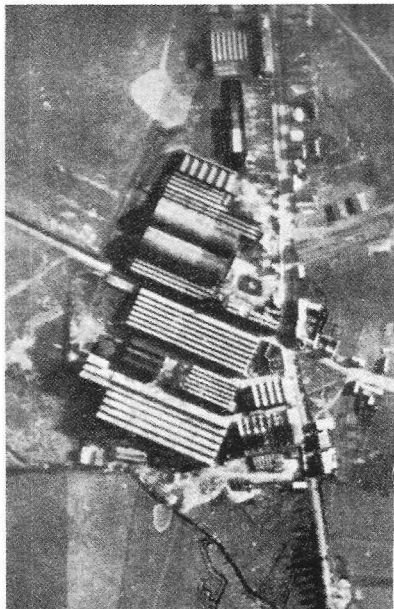
The twin engined DeHavilland Mosquito aircraft was modified after 1940 so that it could photograph most areas of Europe after 1941 because:

- (1) radar could not detect it as it's skin was plywood,
- (2) it flew 600 kilometers (380 miles) per hour at 13 kilometers (8 miles) elevation), and
- (3) it could fly 1450 kilometers to a target and then return.

The Germans were also aware that after 1943 the Mosquito could fly from Italian airfields to photograph Poland.

By 1943 long focal length 90 centimeter (36 inch) cameras were developed.

Camouflage used to hide important or sensitive possible bombing targets

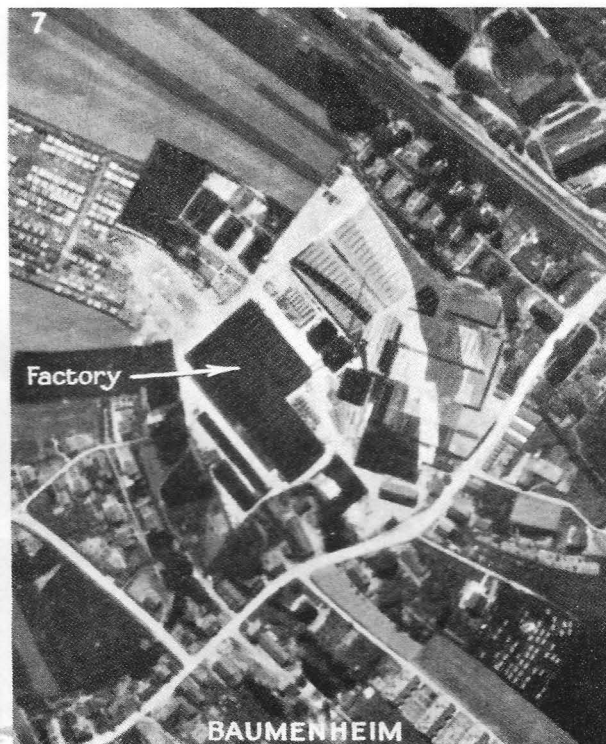
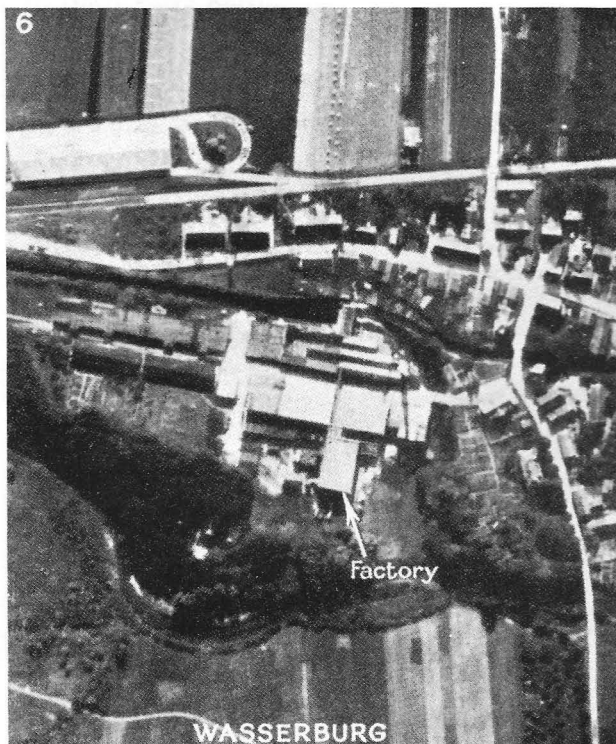


After 1941 the German military was aware that high elevation aircraft were photographing western Europe, and after 1943 they knew all of former Poland could be reached from Italian airfields. They therefore made extensive use of camouflage to conceal and guard important and sensitive installations from being photographed and bombed.

Photo 7 -1942: (left) Photos taken in Europe before and after a factory was camouflaged using draped coverings and paint.

Camouflage often not successful against air photos

Photo 8: (below) The results of using camouflage were mixed. A factory or weapons storage site could be made to look like a farmhouse to an observer in a plane, but if photographed the building would probably fail to deceive the camera for it's ability to record small details and at the same time give an overall view of the building in relation to it's surroundings. Two factories determined by air photo interpreters to be factories are the camouflaged shoe factory at Wasserburg (left) and the agricultural equipment factory at Baumenheim (right).



Air photo interpretation used to confirm or dismiss stories from spies

By 1942 spies in Europe were channelling rumors, indications, and 'eye-witness' accounts of selected areas to England, which were summarized and given to British or American air photo interpreters who would study the photos for evidence as to whether these spy reports could be confirmed.

Military commanders placed the highest priority on air photo interpretation reports because they gave positive evidence of a selected target as opposed to rumors and alleged 'eye-witness' stories. For example spies may have submitted evidence that a group of farmhouses were being used to produce aircraft parts, but it wouldn't be until an interpreter received and could study air photos for evidence such as ground scarring from vehicles, smoke, chimney sizes, fuel storage areas, or changes in the building layout from previous months that a decision could be produced as to whether the spy reports could be confirmed or not.

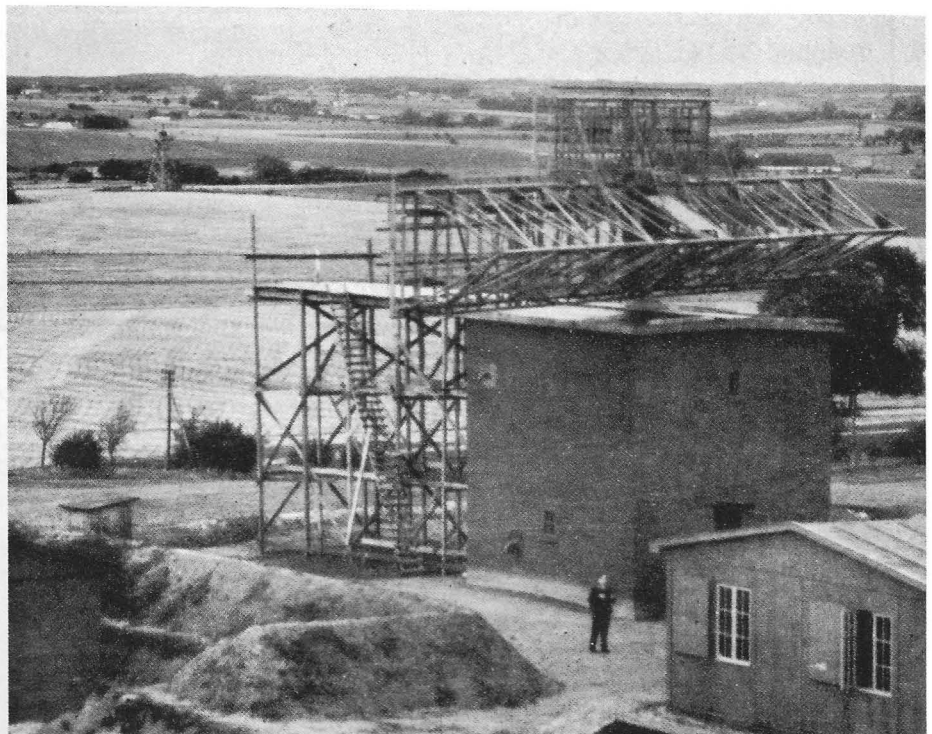


Photo 9: (left) The largest battleship in the world at that time, the *Tirpitz*, photographed off the Norwegian coast on July 12th, 1944 to confirm spy stories it was in the area. The British sunk it with six ton bombs after determining it's exact location and anti-aircraft defences from the air photos.

Photo 10: (above) Low level photos using a camera positioned in the nose of a plane such as the Mosquito were used to obtain information of important potential bombing targets such as this radar installation in Denmark.

Photos: 1, 4 to 10: British Air Ministry, *Evidence in Camera*. Photo 3, Stanley, Roy, *World...Intelligence*

Chapter 2

Firebombing Hamburg creates largest fire in history

On Sunday, July 28th, 1943 from 1 to 2 am British planes dropped gasoline, phosphorous, and explosive bombs on the Hamm & Hammersbrook residential districts of Hamburg, Germany to create a firestorm that engulfed a 5 kilometer (3 mile) wide area sending a 2 kilometer (1 1/4 mile) wide column of flames soaring 4 kilometers (2 1/2 miles) high which pushed superheated gasses a further 8 kilometers (5 miles). To feed the 600 degree centigrade (1200 degree Fahrenheit) firestorm, winds reached 240 kilometers per hour (150 miles per hour) dragging uprooted trees and people into the inferno. (Ref.: *Caiden, M.*, pages 4 to 50)

In oxygen deprived shelters people suffocated while clawing at blocked exits. On rubble strewn streets people met choking gasses, burning debris, and walls of flame. They scrambled to the Elbe or Alster Rivers writhing in pain from boiling asphalt and burning phosphorous. Children were dragged into the flames or stuck to boiling asphalt. Thousands simply vapourized. Many who reached the rivers died unable to stop the burning phosphorous.

For 10 days from July 24th to August 2nd, 1943, British night and American day bombing completely demolished a seven kilometer (4 1/2 mile) wide area and severely damaged a 12 kilometer (7 1/2 mile) wide zone destroying 300,000 dwellings and killing over 100,000 people.

In cellars rescuers found shriveled remains and melted pools of glass, bones, and fat. Charred grotesque figures littered the streets.

Unrecognizable bodies were loaded into trucks and driven to Ohlsdorf cemetery in the northern section of the city. Here four mass graves each measuring 130 meters (420 feet) long and 16 meters (50 feet) wide were dug in the sandy soil in the form of a cross by workers assisted by a mechanical excavator. Truck drivers approximated the numbers in their loads before the unidentified bodies were raked into the pits. Each of the four graves held an estimated 10,000 bodies. The bombing of Hamburg was over. (Ref.: *Middlebrook, M.*, pages 356-366, & plate 40)



Photo 1 - July, '40: Three of the charred corpses that were most likely driven to the Ohlsdorf cemetery for burial. There was no attempt to identify thousands of the blackened shriveled corpses.



Photo 2 - The Nikolaifleet waterway in the Altstadt before the 1943 bombing.

Photo 3 - taken after July, '43: A 1/2 kilometer (1/4 mile) wide section of the seven kilometer (4 1/2 mile) wide area destroyed in the firebombing. Only walls stand in these five story buildings. This oblique photo would not have been as useful to British and American air photo interpreters assessing the damage as the vertical air photo below.



Photo 4 - taken shortly after July, '43: In this photo of downtown Hamburg between the narrow canals about 1/3 of the buildings were reduced to rubble and 2/3 were completely burned out with only their walls left standing.

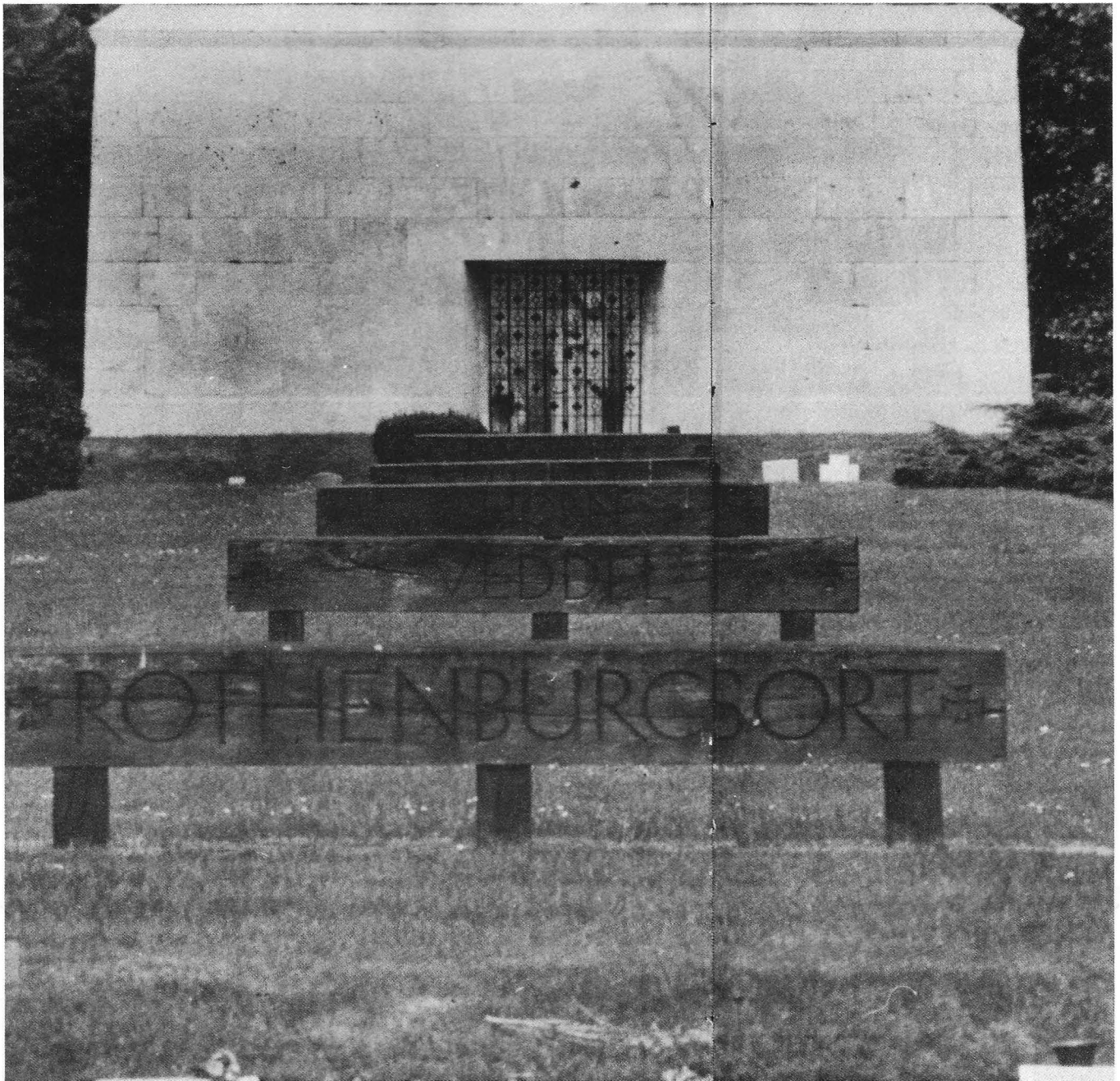
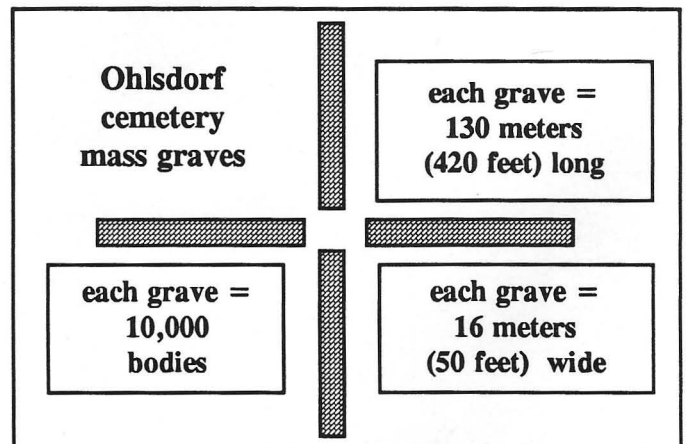


Photo 5 - taken after 1950:

One of the four mass graves in the Ohlsdorf cemetery. The district names which were bombed are on the signs, including Hammersbrook and Hamm directly in front of the brick memorial. The graves were built in the form of a cross so that access could be gained from all sides and the piles of dirt would not interfere with the work. The grave sizes are shown on the right.

Ref.: Photos 1,2 3,5 - Middlebrook, M., Battle of Britain, and photo 4 - British Air Ministry, Evidence in Camera.



Chapter 3

The Katyn Forest 1940 Executions

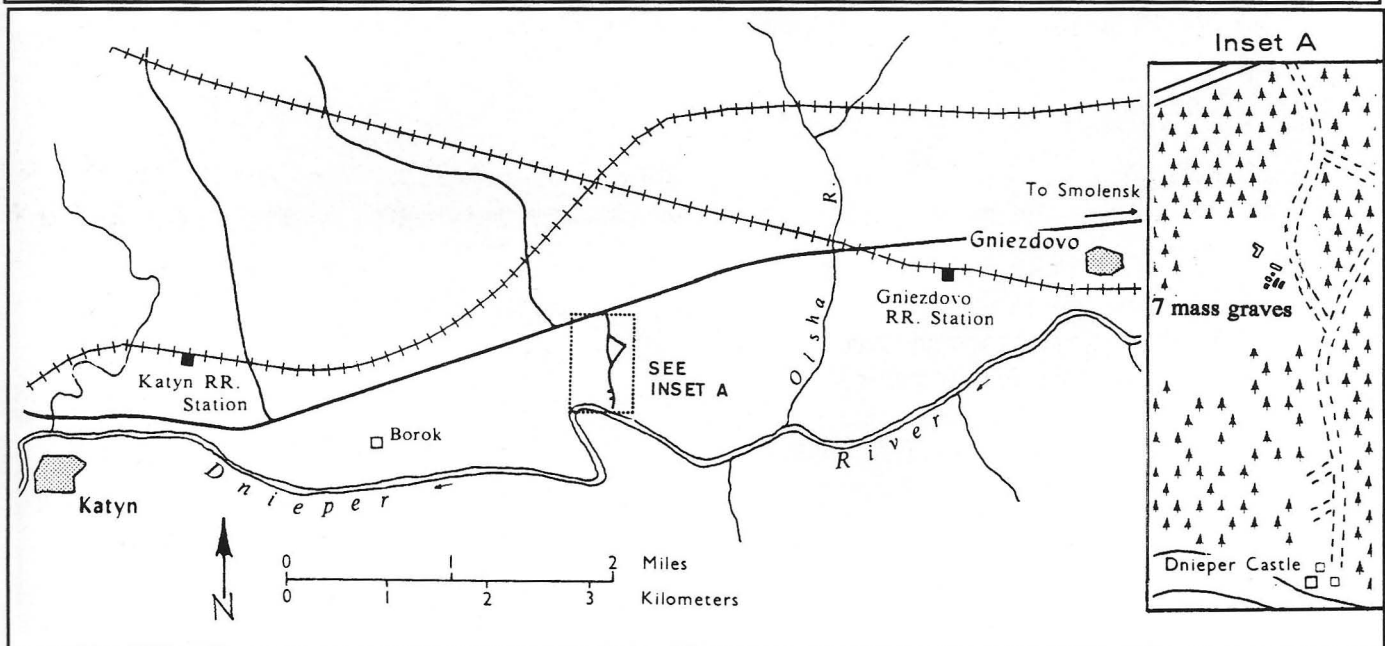
From 1931 to 1939 the Soviet state police had erected fences and placed signs to prevent local villagers from entering a one square kilometer section of the Katyn forest they considered their private reserve. Located 15 kilometers (9 miles) west of Smolensk, a narrow road led one kilometer (5/8 of a mile) through the forest of 10 to 15 meter (30 to 45 foot) high Spruce and Pine trees to their 'interrogation' castle on the Dnieper River. In February 1940 dog patrols started. (Ref.: *Paul, Allen*, page 112-120, and *Anders, W.*, pages 19.

When ordered in the winter of 1940 to execute thousands of Polish prisoners of war they had large graves dug near the centre of the forest on the side of the narrow winding road. In 1940 from April 3rd to May 11th, 4400 prisoners were moved by train and then by Soviet 'Black Raven' windowless trucks four kilometers to the graves. Many struggled while being bound as evidenced by bayonet wounds, broken arms, legs, and jaws, and sawdust stuffed into mouths. Each received a single shot in the back of the head. (Ref.: *Lauck, John*, pages 18-21)

The largest grave was 35 meters (115 feet) long, 8 meters (23 feet) wide, and 3 meters (10 feet) deep, holding 2800 neatly stacked bodies. Added end to end the seven graves measured 96 meters long and 6 meters wide. In May, '43 pine trees were planted in the cleared area. (Ref.: *Anders*, pages 191-196)

The German army, which occupied the area from July, '41, did not discover the gravesite until February, '43 after they searched with villagers who remembered being near the railway station in 1940 and seeing prisoners being driven towards the forest. From April to August, 1943 the Germans dug up and identified 4,143 bodies while hosting international delegations of forensic experts. In August another 250 bodies were found in an eighth grave but there was no time to exhume them. (Ref.: *Lauck, John*, pages 18-26)

In September, '43 the Soviet army reoccupied the area and conducted their own investigation digging up 950 bodies and blaming the Germans. In 1990 the Soviet government admitted responsibility.



Map 1: The mass graves are labelled in the middle of Inset A. (From: *Lauck, John, Katyn Killings.*)



Photo (a): From an airplane looking southeast across the mass graves and entrance road at the top of the photo. Numerous bodies have been placed next to the graves in order to be identified.



Photo (b): Among the observers who viewed one of the rectangular shaped three meter deep mass graves were some Canadian, British and American prisoners of war shown in this photo.

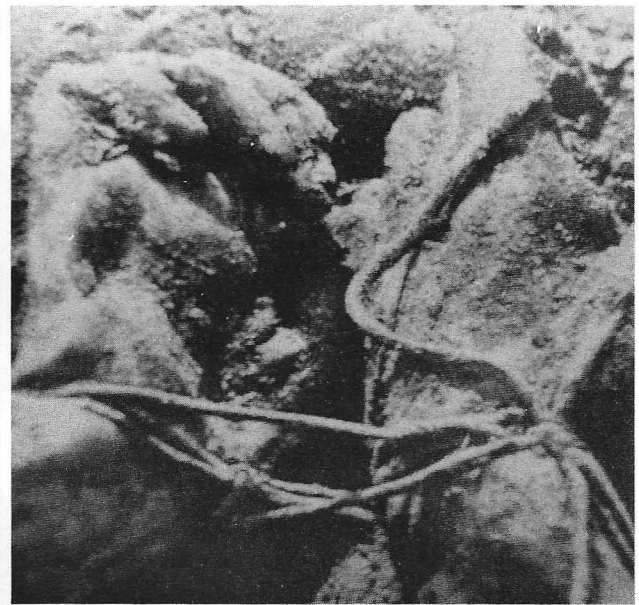


Photo (d): (above) A large number of the victims were found with their hands tied behind them.

Photo (c): (left) The bodies were entangled with each other and it took many workers months to dig them up.

Photos on page 10 and 11 are from: (German Government, *Amtliches Material zum Massenmord von Katyn*. [Official Material of the mass murder at Katyn], printed and published by the National Socialist Government in 1943).



Photo (f): A group of European journalists overlooked the largest mass grave.



Photo (g): Professor Buhtz showed a group of European forensic specialists some of the methods the Germans used to identify the bodies.

Chapter 3



Photo 1 - Location:

Katyn forest

Dnieper River

Gniezdovo rail station



Goat's Wood section of the Katyn forest

Dnieper River

Photo 2 - January 2, '44: The 'Goat's Wood' section of the Katyn forest is in between the straight Smolensk to Orsha roadway and the river. The ground surface is wavy with small hills, ridges, and depressions because of the thick deposits of rock and soil that were deposited by glaciers which covered the valley about 12,000 years ago. Sound is transmitted poorly over this type of surface.



Photo 3 -
Sept. 2, '42:

Gniedzovo
Railway station
where an average
of 125 men per
day were
transferred to
'Black Raven'
windowless trucks
in small groups to
be driven to the
Katyn Forest.



300 meters
1000 feet

Dnieper River

probable mass grave site

Photo 4 - July 9, '41: This picture was taken just eight weeks after the executions ended. The photo is not completely vertical but was taken on a slight angle. It does however show the boundaries of the forest in relation to the cleared areas. The access road is not visible through the thick foliage. Some trees may have been cut down a week after this photo was taken when there was heavy fighting in the area. The clearing in the center is most likely the mass grave site.

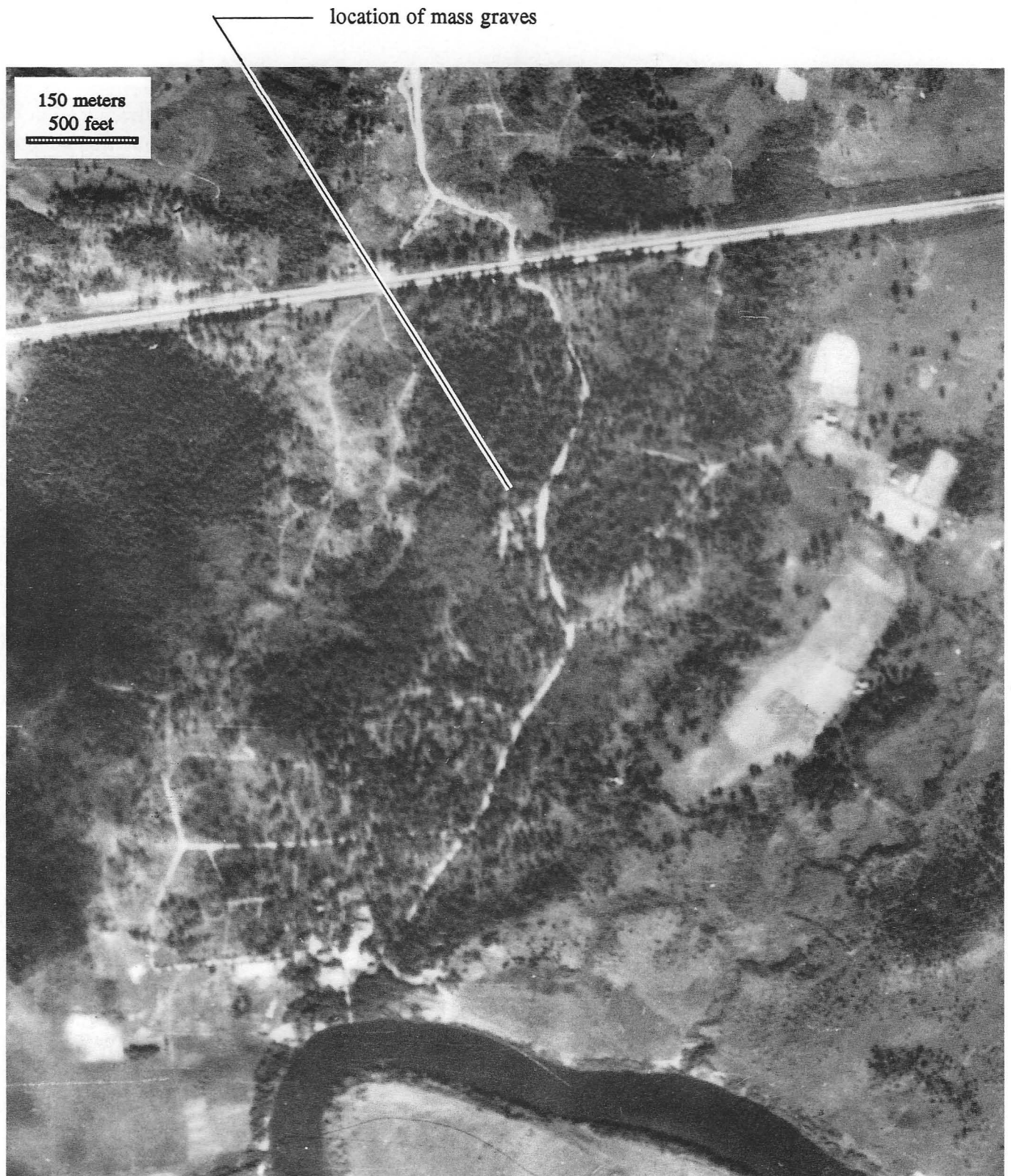


Photo 5 - Sept. 2, '42: The gravesite area cleared of trees is on the left of the one kilometer (5/8 mile) road from the highway to the river. The graves were not discovered by the Germans until February, 1943 after searching with villagers who had seen prisoners driven towards the forest, however if the Germans had heard rumors of executions from local people in 1941 or '42 and looked at air photos to recognize the only cleared area in the forest, they may have found the graves earlier.



Photo 6 - Oct. 13, '43: (above)
In a one kilometer (5/8 of a mile) radius from the gravesite across the uneven glacial deposits there are no houses other than the Soviet police castle on the river and a building on the right side of the picture one kilometer from the gravesite (shown in the box). The Soviets had re-occupied the area one month before this photo was taken, but they had not yet disturbed the seven mass graves which the Germans had built to rebury the exhumed bodies.

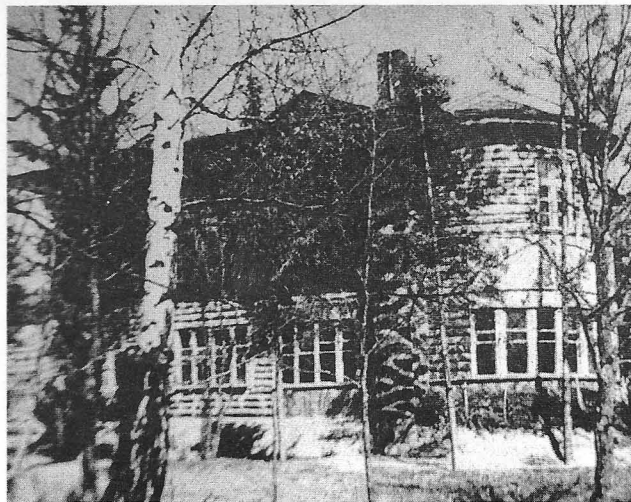


Photo 7 -
(left) The 'interrogation' castle on the Dnieper River used by the state police. (Ref.: Same as photos on page 10).

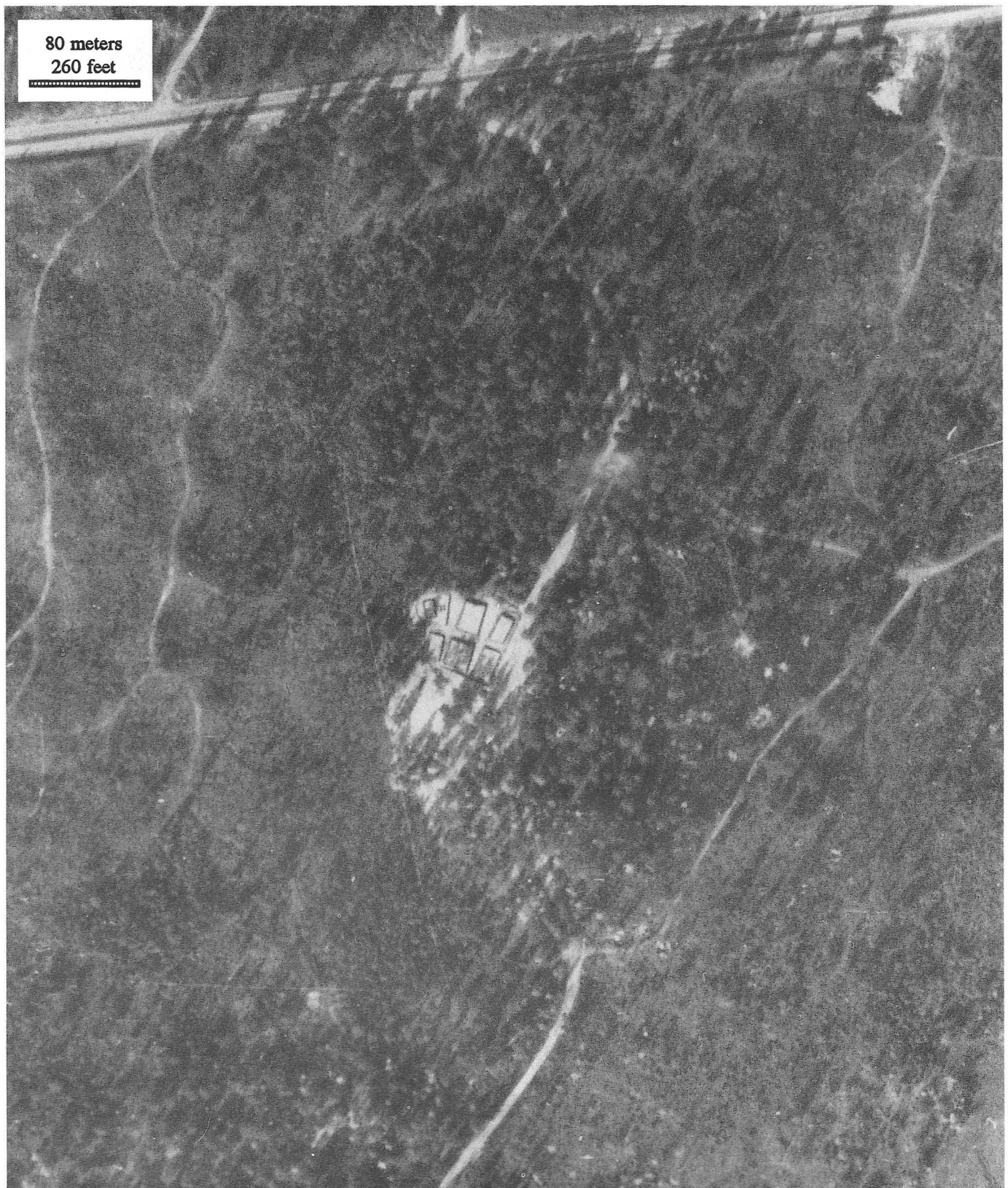


Photo 8 - October 13, '43: To *ensure* that none of the local villagers would witness prisoners being unloaded from trucks, executed, and buried, the Soviet state police in 1940 dug mass graves near the centre of a fenced in one square kilometer (0.6 mile square) thickly wooded section of the Katyn Forest beside the narrow winding access road.

Chapter 3



Photo 9 -
Oct.3, '43:
(left)
Smolensk
located 15
kilometers (10
miles) east of
the gravesite.
This is three
weeks after
there was heavy
fighting in the
area. The roofs
are missing
from almost
every building,
and vehicles are
visible crossing
the one rebuilt
bridge.

Dnieper
River



Photo 10 - October 3, '43:
(left) Heavy fighting occurred
in the Smolensk area in July,
1941 and again in September,
'43. The burned out buildings
are just a small indication of
the devastation.

Chapter 4

Thousands of thyphus victims buried by British in Bergen Belsen

Bergen Belsen was established in April, '43 as a detention and transit camp. In 1944 from July to December, 1900 Jewish people from the camp emigrated to Israel. From September '44 to March '45 over 25,000 former inmates of Auschwitz and other camps arrived. In early 1945 an outbreak of thyphus spread through the camp killing thousands of inmates.

British troops arrived on April 15th, '45 to see thousands of emaciated corpses of thyphus victims. They immediately prevented anyone from leaving and earth moving machines were brought in to dig mass graves in the southern part of the camp beside the former crematorium.

(Ref.: *Encycl. of the Holocaust*, pages 185 to 190)

The sizes of the graves were:

1. One large pit measured 20 meters (65 feet) long and 7 meters (23 feet) wide, and held an unknown number of bodies, and
2. About four other pits each measured about 15 meters (50 feet) long and 6 meters (20 feet) wide and also held an unknown number of bodies.

(measurements were taken from the air photo on page 20).

Inmates were moved from the southern part of the camp and sometime after April 25th flame-throwers burned the infected buildings.

(Ref.: Bloch, S., *Holocaust...in Bergen Belsen*)

Photo 1 -
About
April 20th,
1945:
Emaciated
bodies
being
thrown into
one of the
mass graves
dug by the
British.
From this
photo the
grave
appears to
be about
3.5 meters
deep and
the walls
are steep
but they are
not caving
in.



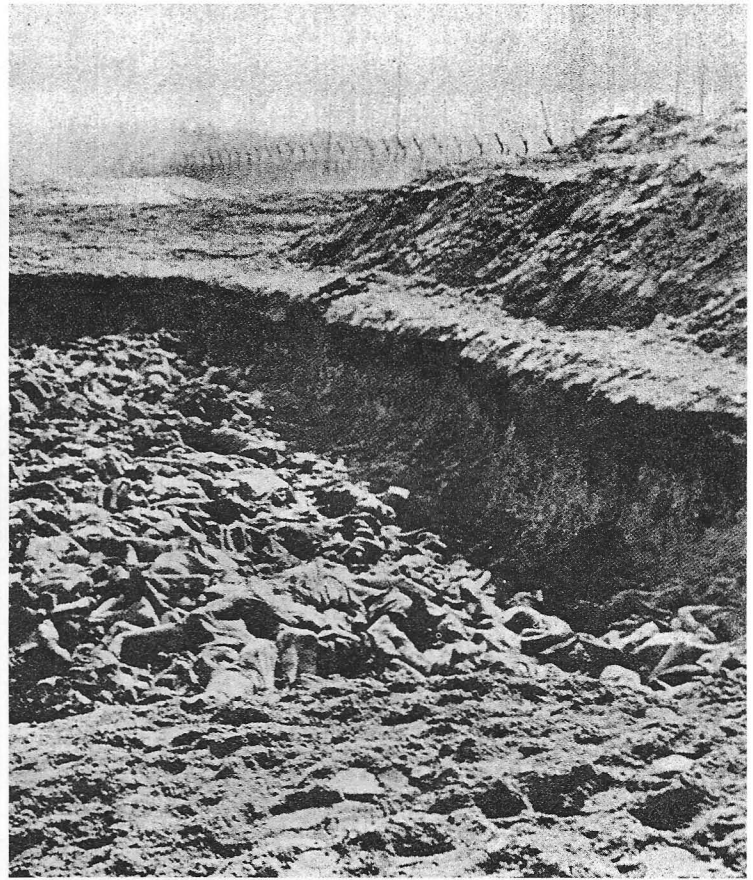


Photo 3 - About April 20th, 1945: (above)
One of the mass graves about to be covered with earth.

Photo 2 - August 28, '45: (left)
The Bergen Belsen camp. Ground scars remain from about 60 buildings that were destroyed. Records show that British troops brought in flame-throwers and in May burned the barracks to control the spread of typhus.

To the right of the square field at the bottom of the photo mass graves had been filled in four months earlier. They are seen as irregular rectangular or round white patches.



Photo 4 - April 25, 1945: (above)
 This is ten days after the British entered the camp and they have excavated mass graves to the right of the square block in the center of the photo. One large pit appears open. The smaller more symmetrical pits to the left of the fence could have been dug by the Germans.

Around the mass graves there are a lot of ground scars from vehicles moving earth around and four or five of the pits appear to have been covered with earth fill. The one large grave could be in the process of being filled with corpses. It measures 18 by 7 meters (66 by 23 feet) and has a pile of dirt 11 meters (35 feet) wide on either side. At least three vehicles are just to the north of the grave.

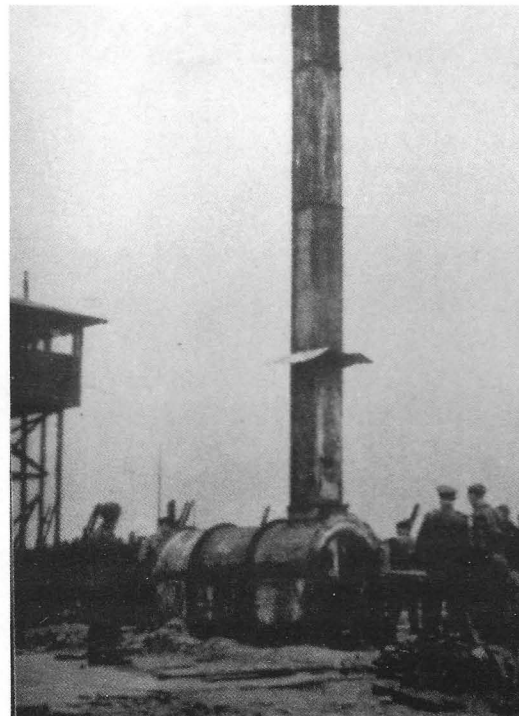


Photo 5 - April, 1945: (left)
 The British inspecting the single open air crematorium in which the Germans were burning corpses.

Ref.: Photo 1, 3, and 5 from Bloch, S., *Holocaust In Bergen Belsen.*

Summary of Chapters 2, 3, and 4

Comparing the sizes of the mass graves at Hamburg, Katyn, and Bergen Belsen

Name:

Particulars:

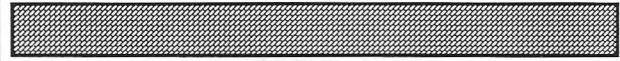
Sizes of mass graves:

Hamburg

When excavating the wide graves dirt was piled on the sides. If the long trenches had been parallel to each other, at least 10 meters (30 feet) would have had to be left in between each trench to be able to pile this amount of excavated dirt. The depth of the graves is assumed to have been 3.5 meters (11 feet).

each of 4
graves held
10,000

each grave was
130 meters
(400 feet) long

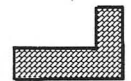


by
16 meters
(52 feet) wide

Katyn

The average depth of the graves was about 3.5 meters. They had steep walls because the organic rich soil in the forest held together well. The bodies were neatly stacked in the graves to allow more room. It took the Germans two months to dig up or exhume 4,100 bodies.

7 graves
held 4,100



placed end to
end the 7 graves
were 96 meters
(312 feet) long
by 6 meters
(20 feet) wide

*Bergen
Belsen*

Earth was pushed out by a mechanical excavator to piles on either side of the graves. The graves were dug about 30 meters apart to allow room for depositing the earth fill. The depth of the pits was about 3.5 meters.

held an
unknown
numbers
of bodies



one of the
graves was
20 meters
(65 ft) long
by 7 meters
(23 feet) wide

*grave sizes
needed to
bury large
numbers of
corpses*

Accepting the figure of 10 meters (33 feet) between the graves to hold the excavated dirt, then:

**The area needed
to bury 25,000 corpses
is
100 x 100 meters
(325 x 325 feet)**

number of corpses

grave size

1,000

20 x 10 meters
(65 x 32 feet)

25,000

100 x 100 meters
(325 x 325 feet)

100,000

400 x 100 meters
(1300 x 325 ft)

Chapter 5 . 1

1.5 million alleged gassed and cremated at largest extermination camp

Eleven of the most generally accepted allegations:

1. Auschwitz I was set up in 1940. Some of the first victims were Polish officers who were tied up and shot through the back of the head by a German who started the practice of shooting people this way.
(Ref.: *Central Commission for Investigation of German Crimes in Poland*, page 80-81).
2. Auschwitz I and Birkenau were each encircled by an outer chain of 50 to 60 watchtowers at a radius of 2 kilometers. The two circles almost touched at one point with only the railroad line in between.
(Ref: *McClelland, Roswell*, page 1)
3. One kilometer (5/8 of a mile) out from the barbed wire fences around the camps a chain of guard posts were guarded by SS men.
(Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, page 113)
4. At the Birkenau train platform the majority were directed to the gas chambers and the remainder to forced labour.
(Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, page 109)
5. At the two large Birkenau crematoriums victims were marched to the unchanging rooms and herded into gas chambers before prisoners took corpses to the crematorium.
(Ref.: *McClelland, Roswell*, page 11)
6. Each of two large Birkenau crematoriums could incinerate 85 bodies per hour or 2,000 per day. (Ref: *McClelland, Roswell*, page 11)
7. Each of the two large Birkenau crematoriums worked continuously to burn 175 bodies per hour or 4,200 per day.
(Ref.: *Sehn, J.*, page 137)
6. Coal and timber for operating the crematoriums were brought by road. (Ref.: *Sehn, J.*, page 137)
7. The bodies of all the Jews that were being gassed could not be burned, so in May, 1944 six huge pits were dug beside one of the smaller crematoriums and bodies were continuously burned in them from May to September. With prisoners helping many thousands of bodies were burned in the pits on piles of logs each day.
(Ref.: *Sehn, J.*, page 140. *Central Commission for Investigation of German Crimes in Poland*, page 88)
8. From March, '42 to September, '44 about 1,500,000 Jewish people, or about 1,700 per day, were gassed and cremated at Birkenau.
(Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, page 117)
9. The few not sent to the gas chambers went to the disinfection facility, where they received a haircut, a shower, and a change of clothes before being assigned a barrack. In the labour camps the average life expectancy was a few months.
(Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, page 109).
10. In Birkenau the *Auschwitz Fighting Group* started in 1943 to monitor activities in the camp and to organize escapes, sabotage, and political action while keeping in touch with other spy groups outside the camp.
(Ref.: *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, page 115)
11. The Soviet Red Army entered Auschwitz in January, '45 and found the Nazis had destroyed the crematoriums and gas chambers before they left.
(Ref.: *Central Commission....Poland*, page 91)

Chapter 5.1

Location Maps

Auschwitz work camps and I. G. Farben Industrial Complex



Photo 1; June 26, 1944:

Vistula River valley

(1) Auschwitz - Birkenau detention and work camp

(2) Auschwitz I detention and work camp

(3) Vistula River

(4) small farming sections of land

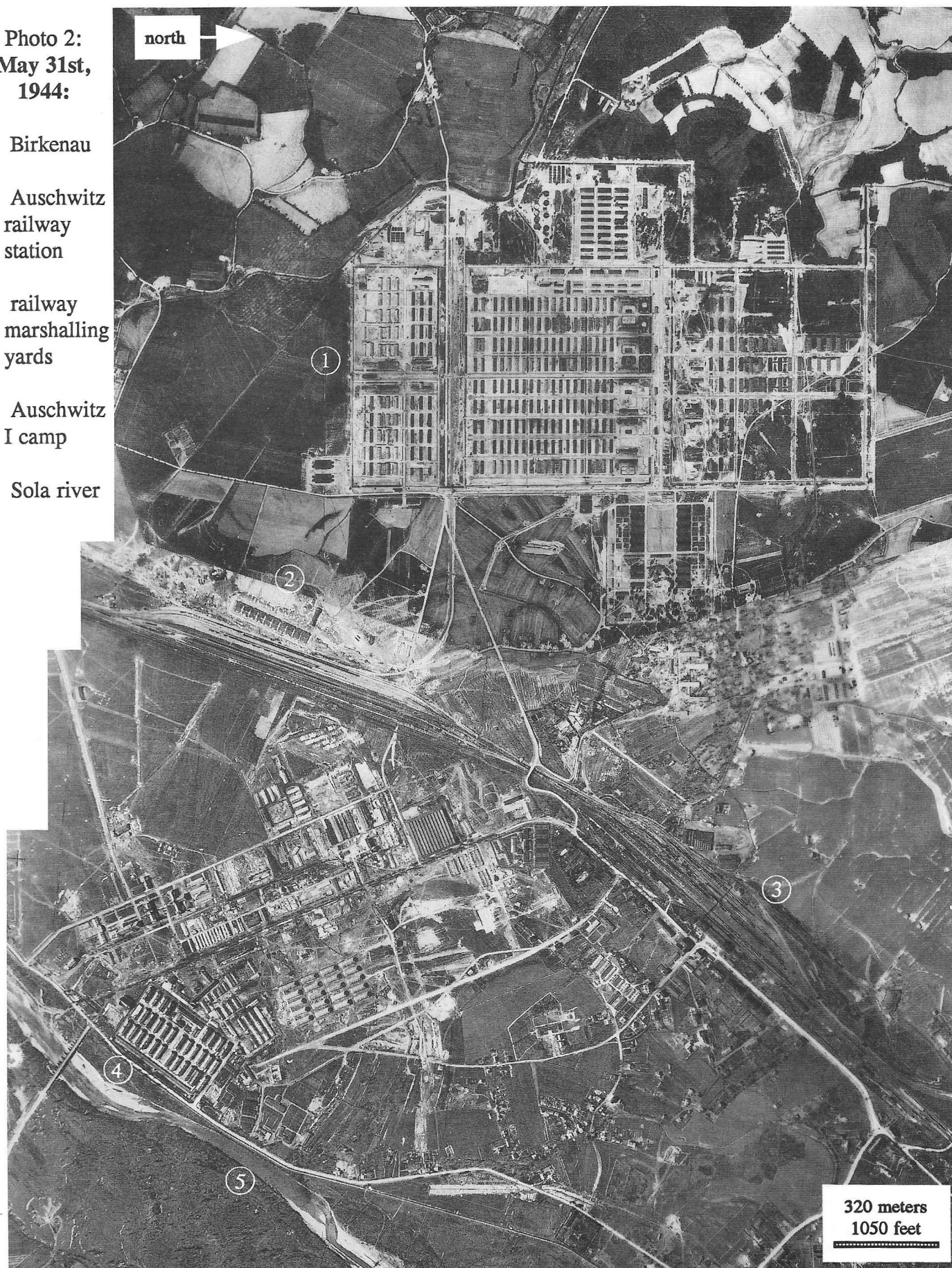
(5) junction of Vistula and Sola Rivers

(6) I. G. Farben synthetic oil and rubber complex

Ref.: Central Comm.....Poland pages 25 to 28.

Photo 2:
May 31st,
1944:

- 1 Birkenau
- 2 Auschwitz
railway
station
- 3 railway
marshalling
yards
- 4 Auschwitz
I camp
- 5 Sola river



Chapter 5 . 2

The I. G. Farben synthetic oil and rubber complex

The I.G. Farben synthetic oil and rubber complex was one of the large construction projects started in 1940 and '41 to produce synthetic oil and rubber from coal together with benzene, liquid chlorine, and metals such as aluminum.

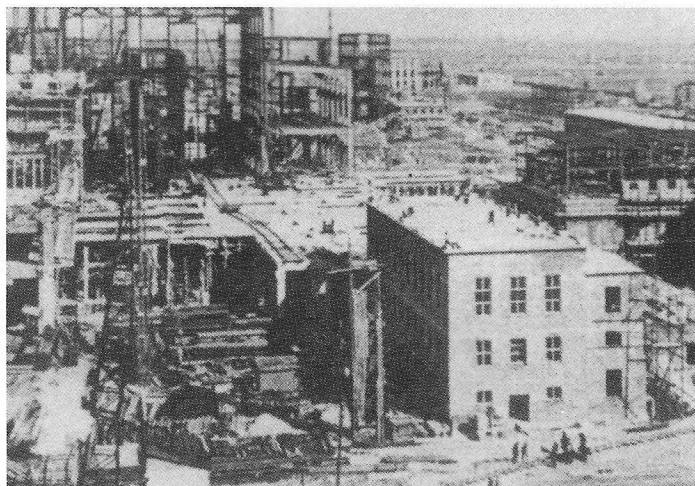
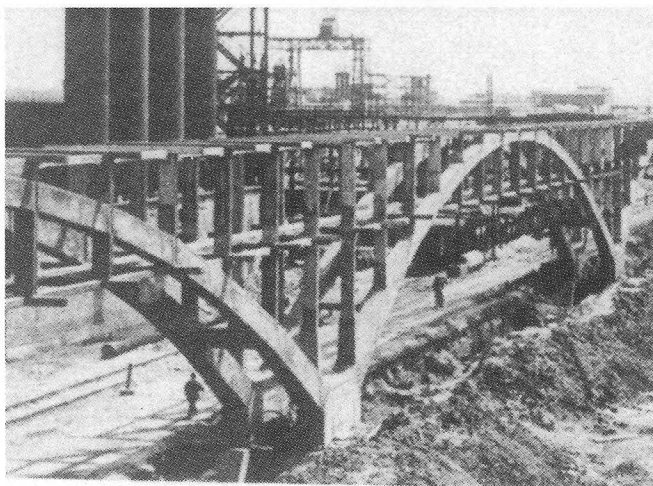
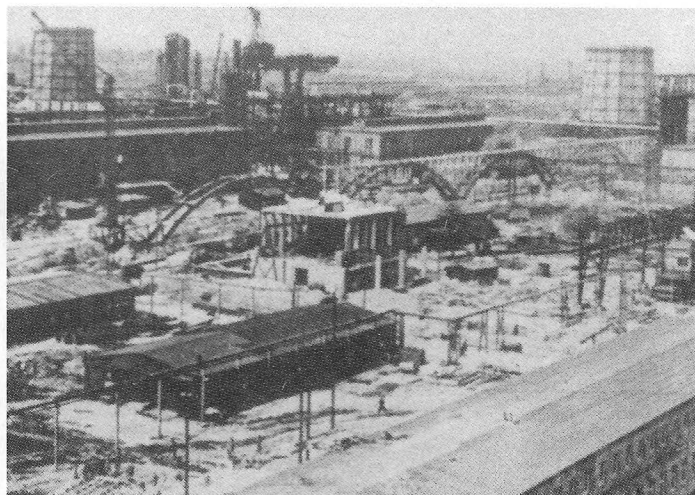
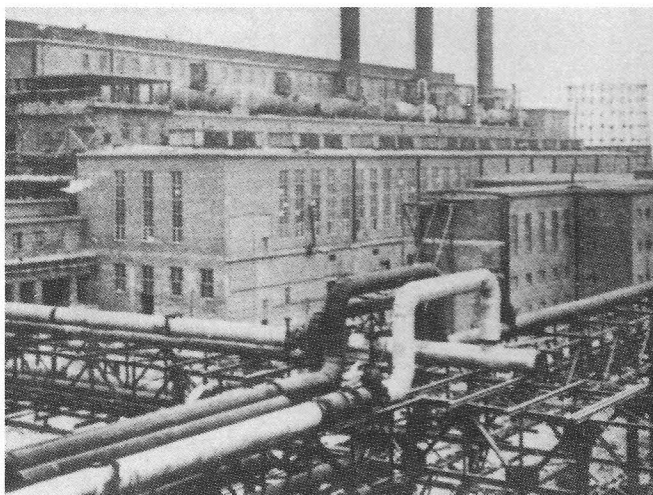
The approximately 100,000 civilians who worked at the plant from 1941 to '44 were engineers, chemists, mechanics, metal workers, construction workers, and labourers. The Auschwitz camp system was established in 1941 to supply labour and about 25,000 inmates worked at the complex.

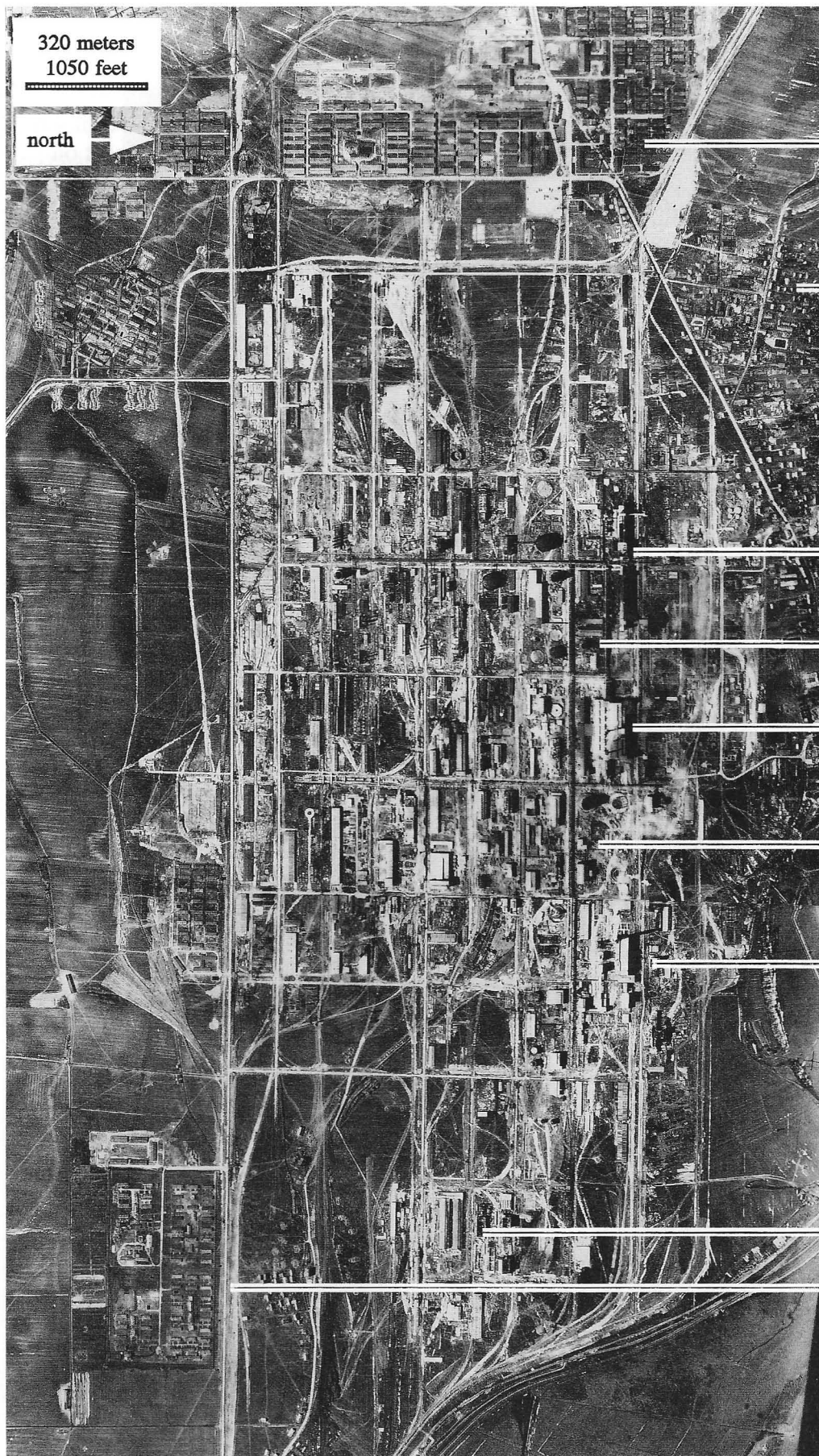
(Ref.: *Central Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes in Poland*, page 37)

The first air photos were exposed on April 4th, 1944 and the earliest interpretation report on record is from June 9th, 1944 which describes the equipment most likely contained in each building and the amount of a particular product it could produce. The anticipated production was:

1. 150,000 tons per year of synthetic oil with equipment to increase that to 350,000 tons per year, or 50% of the largest producer at Blechhammer, Germany,
2. 20,000 tons per year of synthetic rubber equal to the largest producer at Huls, and
3. aluminum and liquid chlorine produced at the electrolytic plant, together with benzene.

Photos: 1 (top left) power plant, 2 (top) & 3 (bottom left) synthetic rubber section, 4: synthetic oil area.





**Location map
I. G. Farben**

management and
engineering offices

town of Dwory

the gas plant

synthetic oil section

main power house

synthetic rubber
section

carbide plant

liquid chlorine and
aluminum produced
in electrolytic plant

Monowitz work
camp

Photo 5 - Apr. 4, '44

May, 1943 map
(next page)

May, 1943 map accompanied a report dated January 21st, 1944 prepared before air photos were available

Map 1 - May, 1943 (on next page):

Following are a few sentences of a 4 page January 21, '44 report written by American military officers from information which had been supplied by spies in the I.G. Farben industrial plant area sometime after May, '43:

"We do not have air photos of this plant. Ground reports make it possible to say a very large chemical works and a substantial sized synthetic rubber plant has been constructed....If there is a synthetic rubber plant producing at the rate of 20,000 tons per year (some reports indicate output as high as 40,000 tons) the target is well worth attacking.

"After the area has been photographed interpreters will be able to judge whether intelligence reports of large scale buna production are valid. Photography will determine how much each of the buildings are producing....All that is available at present is a rough plan drawn from memory from intelligence sources which describes the location of several main buildings."

Taken from:
Aiming Point Report, January 21st, '44.

Evidence shows that before January, '44 the military in England were receiving spy reports from the Auschwitz camp area about the industrial operations

April, 9th, 1944 map
(page after next)

April 9th, 1944 map was drawn using the April 4th, '44 air photos and accompanied a six page comprehensive report dated June 20th

Map 2 - April 9, '44 (on page after next):

The report starts:

"This report has been prepared from interpretation of air photographs and a consideration of information from available ground sources....The present equipment points to an output about half that of Blechhammer....Gas capacity is judged by the size of the gas plant, and there are 12 gas purification stalls instead of 26 at Blechhammer....The ultimate capacity is therefore about 350,000 tons per year."

The report stated what equipment each building contained and what function the building served in the production of oil, rubber, or other products.

Descriptions from this same interpretation report are three pages over:

Taken from:
Interpretation Report No.D.389.
June 9th, 1944.

Evidence shows that before June 9th, 1944 air photo interpreters in Britain had recognized what each building in the industrial area was used for and how much of a product it could produce

Map - May, 1943
 to accompany
Aiming Point Report IV.D.4.
 21 January, 1944

Key to Sketch
I.G. Farben, Oswiecim, Silesia.
(synthetic rubber)

Camps

- 2 camp-various nationalities
- 3 camp-Polish & Czech workers
- 4 camp-French workers
- 5 camp-white collar workers
- 6 camp-Hitler youth
- 7 camp-punishment for
recalcitrant workers
- 8 camp-Ukrainian workers
- 9 camp-Polish & Czech workers
- 10 concentration camp for Poles,
Jews, Czechs, etc.

Synthetic Oil Plant

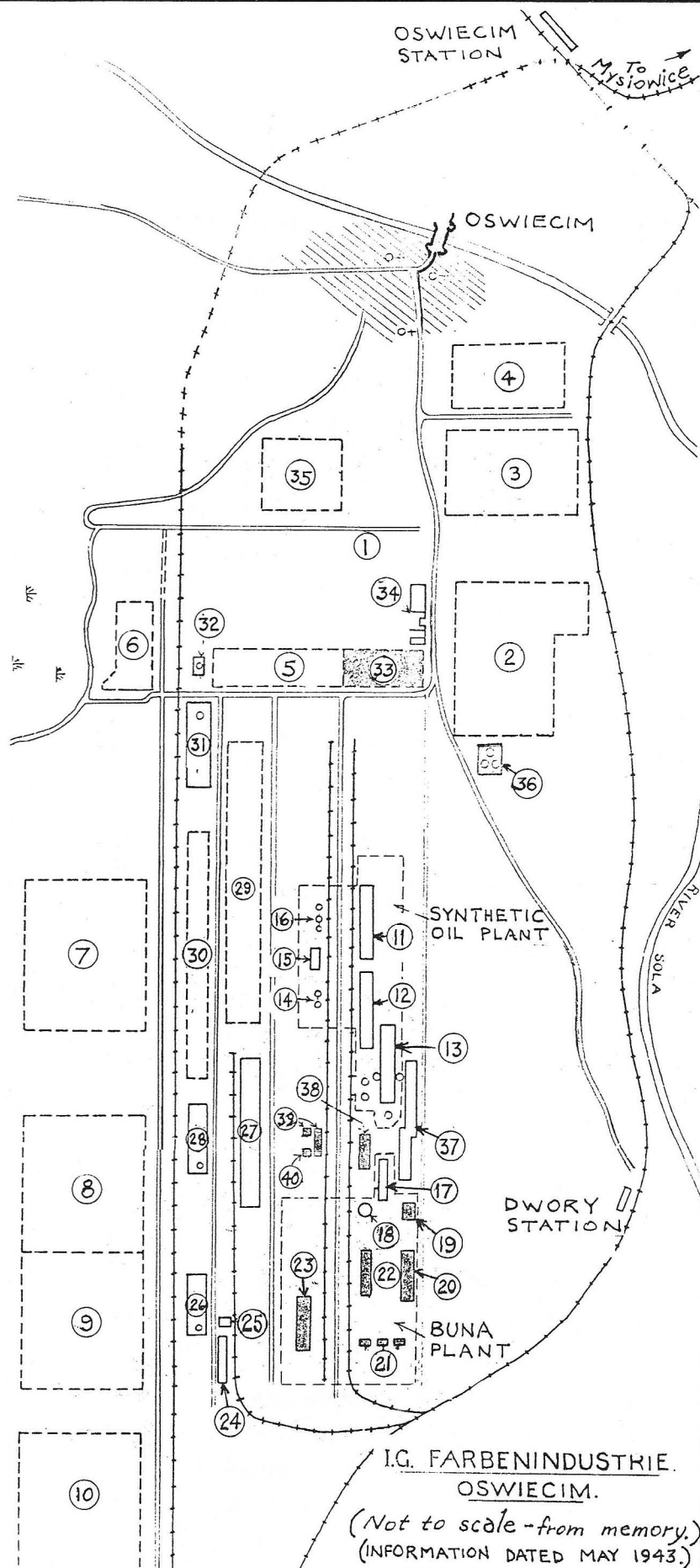
- 11 methanol plant
- 12 methanol plant
- 13 gas plant, holders, compressor
- 14 methanol filtration towers
- 15 suspected laboratory

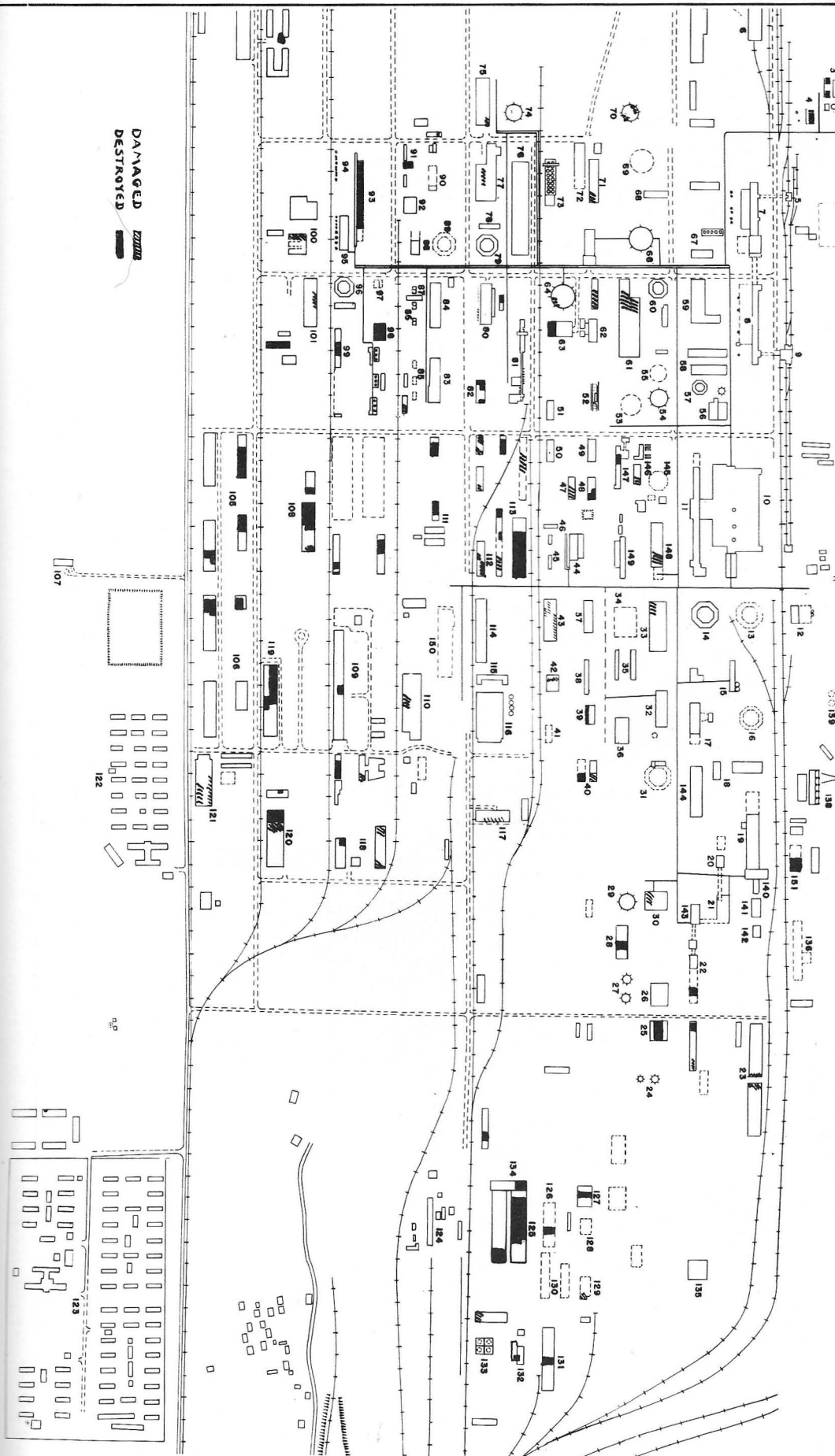
Buna Rubber Plant

- 17 workshop
- 18 large gas holder
- 19 carbide furnace, tall chimney
- 20 carbide factory
- 21 buildings helping buna output
- 22 buna plant
- 23 buna plant

Miscellaneous Buildings

- 24 storage-large electrical gear
- 25 storage-small electrical gear
- 26 boiler house
- 27 storage-plant equipment
- 28 boiler house
- 29 buildings under construction
- 30 construction workshops
- 31 boiler house
- 33 plant construction offices
- 34 garage and fire department
- 35 barracks-white collar workers
- 36 main boiler house
- 37 main transformer station
- 38 plant operations offices
- 39 offices





Map drawn from
4 April, 1944
air photo
coverage

of

Oswiecim
Synthetic Rubber
and
Oil Plant

to accompany

Interpretation
Report
No.D. 389.
9 June, 1944

Locality:
Oswiecim
(Auschwitz)

Sortie: 4 April,
1944
Photo prints:
4028-4053

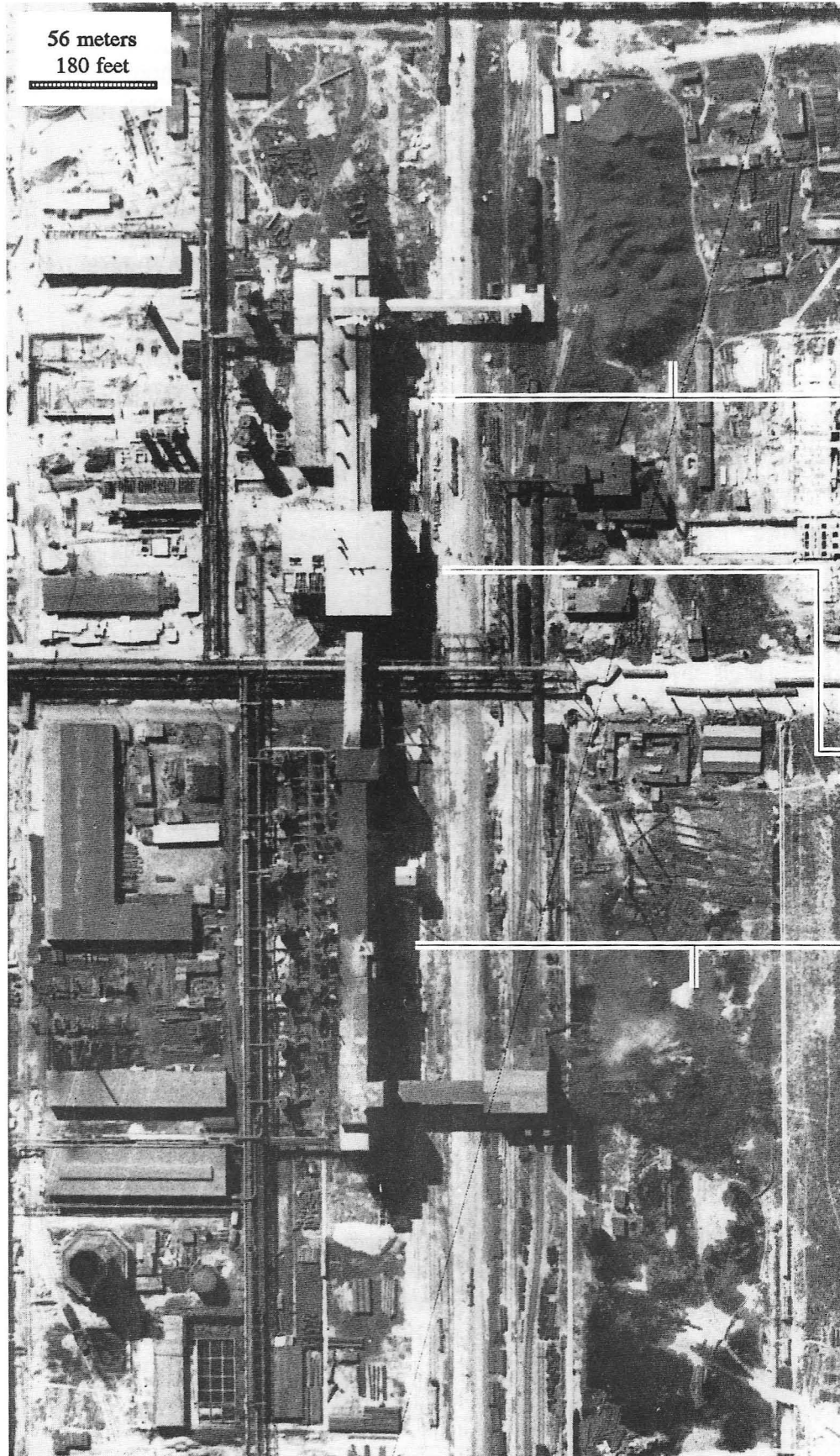
Scale:

1 inch = 900 feet
(Approximately)

0 500 1000
feet (approx.)

(1 centimeter
= 110 meters)

Interpreters used their knowledge of industrial buildings to describe the gas plant



56 meters
180 feet

Photo 6 - April 4, '44:

A few sentences of the detailed description of the gas plant in the **June 9th, '44** interpretation report:

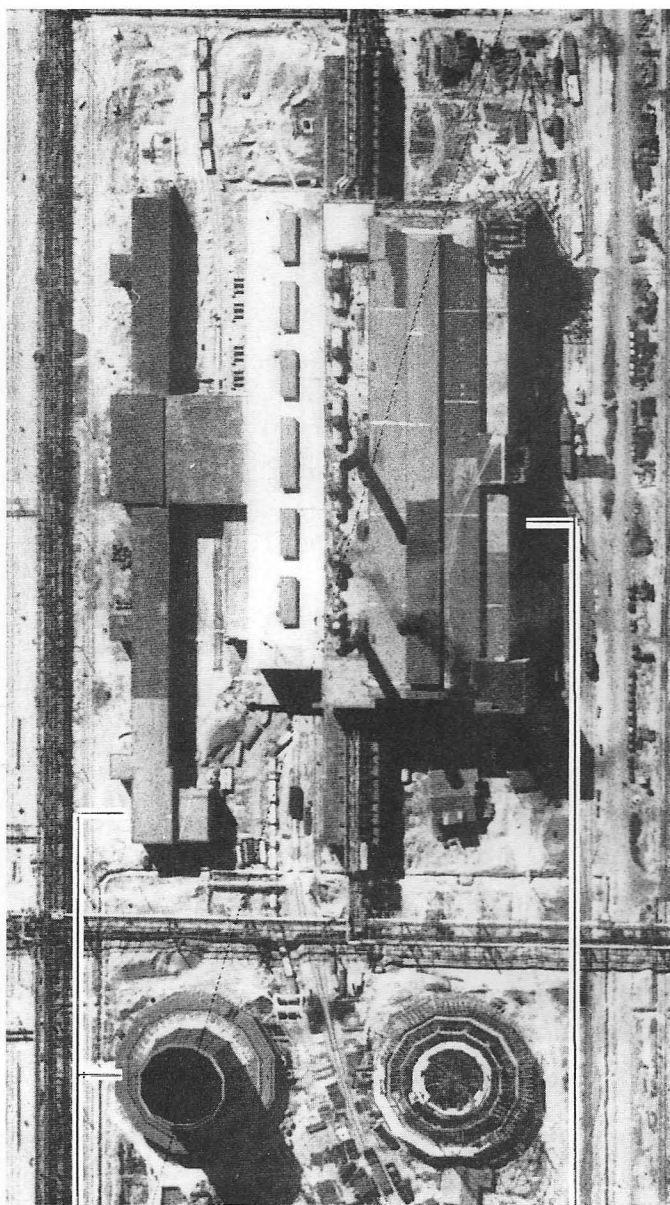
"The plant provides gas for the synthetic oil section. One plant is 140 meters long and is fed from a coalpile. Three of the retorts are roofed over and the tar extractors are in position. One chimney is omitting white smoke, showing the retort is in use.

"A square section of the building most likely houses coke crushers and screens.

"The second plant is 150 meters long and is fed by a conveyor from a pile of coal in a bunker beside a rail spur. It's served by a blower house and cooled by a pump house and tower.

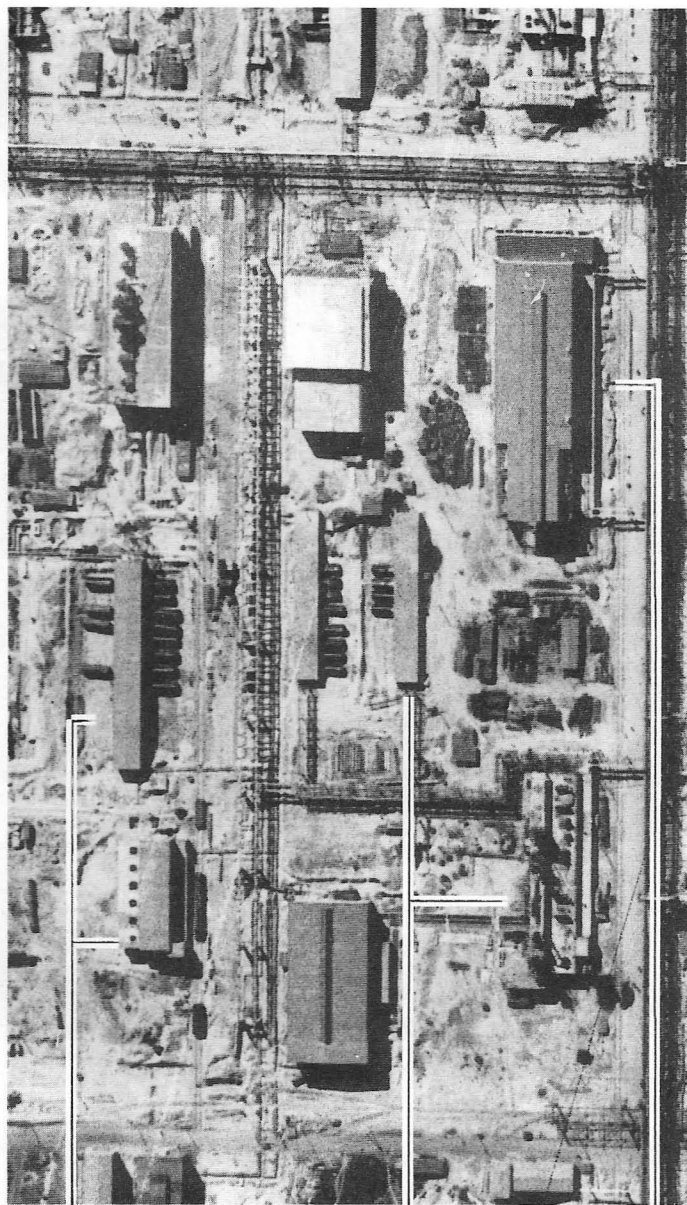
"Gas is passed to the raw gas holder, the hydrogen sulphide removal plant, and the compressor plant (before going to the refinery for the production of oil)."

Even future construction plans to expand production could be recognized in air photos



"The boiler house is connected by a bridge to the switching and transformer yard. One of two large cooling towers is complete.

"In the boiler house and generator building the central of 3 chimneys is smoking, and it is clearly intended to build 2 more. An intake to supply coal from a bunker to the boilers is under construction.



"There is a resemblance between the buildings of the acrylonitrile plant and those at Huls and Schkopau.

"The polymerization plant reactor house and stills are in operation.

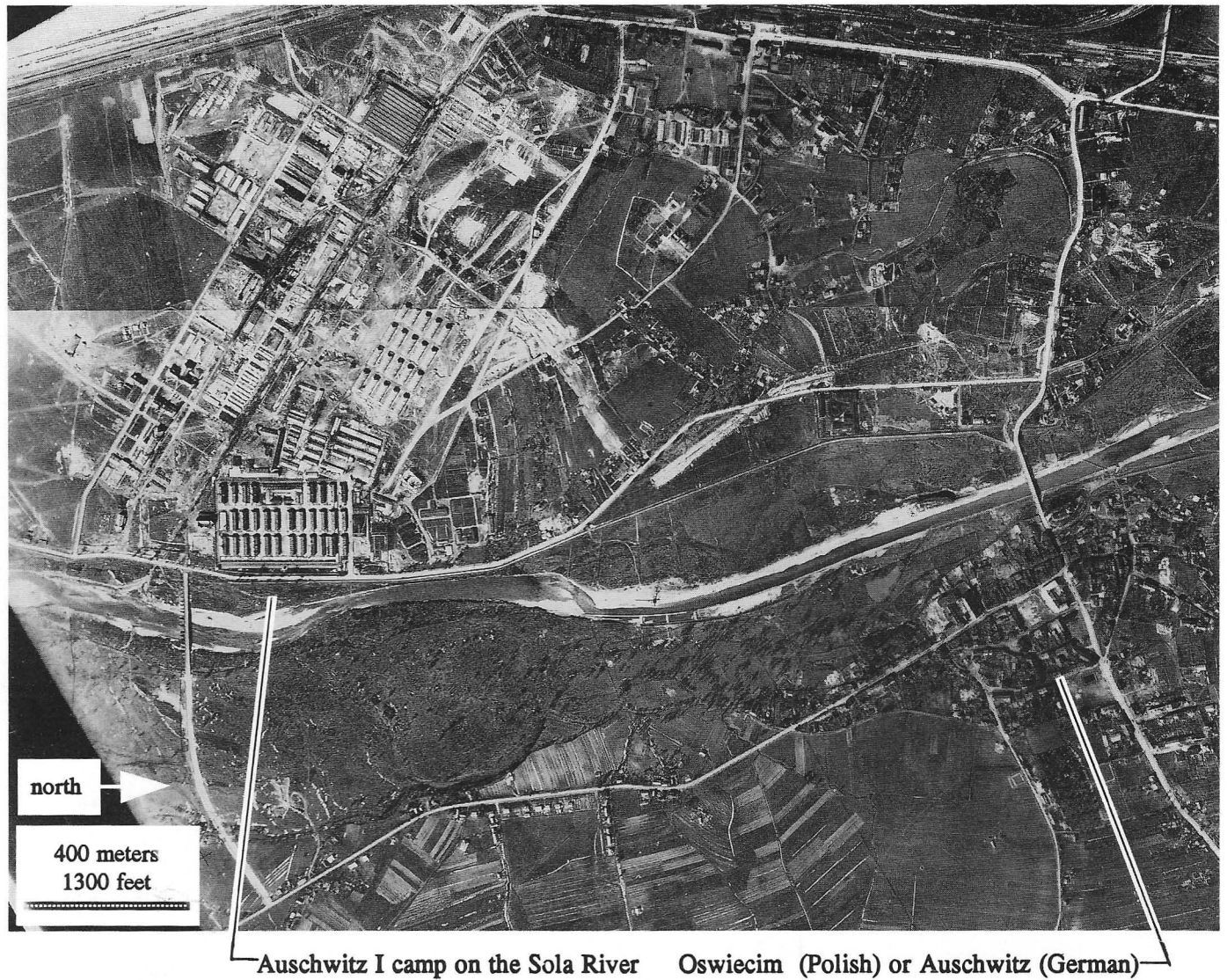
"The reactor house measures 280 by 75 feet (85 by 23 meters)."

Photo 7 - April 4, '44: (Scale: same as photo 4)
Taken from June 9, '44 interpretation report:

Photo 8 - April 4, '44: (Scale = same as photo 2,
1 centimeter = 28 meters, 1 inch = 225 feet)

Chapter 5 . 3

Auschwitz I - a camp surrounded by roads, towns, and houses



Auschwitz I camp on the Sola River Oswiecim (Polish) or Auschwitz (German)

Photo 1 - April 4, '44:

(above)

Auschwitz I in relation to surrounding villages, towns, and roads. No gates occur on the roads.

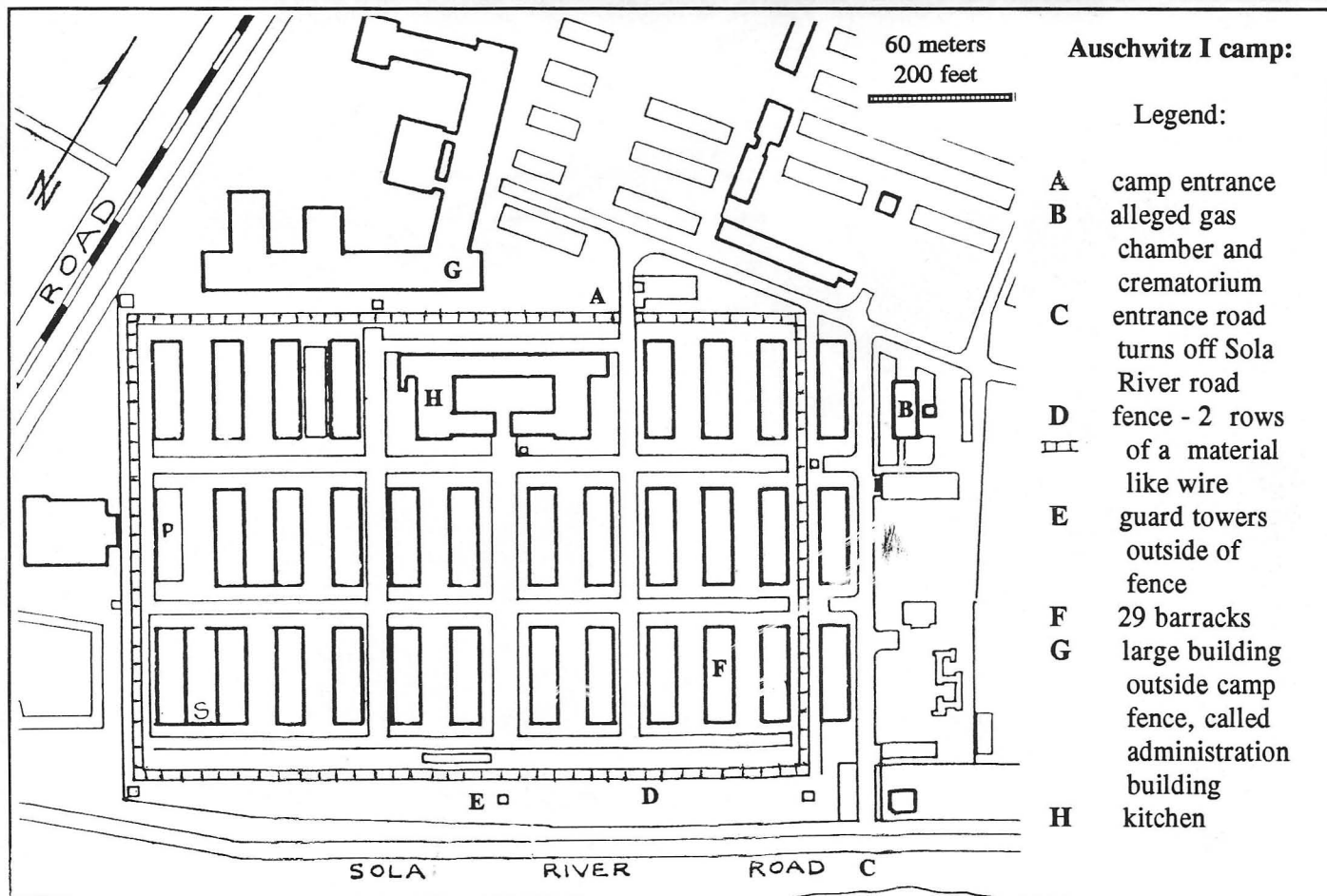
Photo 2 - April 4, '44:

Close up of houses across the river from Auschwitz I at Stare Stawy village which had a good view of the camp.



road crosses bridge to Auschwitz I camp

Photo 3 -
April 4, '44:
 Oswiecim in
 Polish, or
 Auschwitz in
 German. Just
 to the right of
 the main
 crossroads in
 the center of
 town is a
 large church
 that has a 20
 meter (65
 foot) high
 spire that
 casts a long
 shadow. The
 1944
 population
 was 12,000.
 (Ref.: *Central
 Commission..
 .Poland, 31*)



Auschwitz I - a group of camps and light industry buildings

the kanada area

100 meters
325 feet

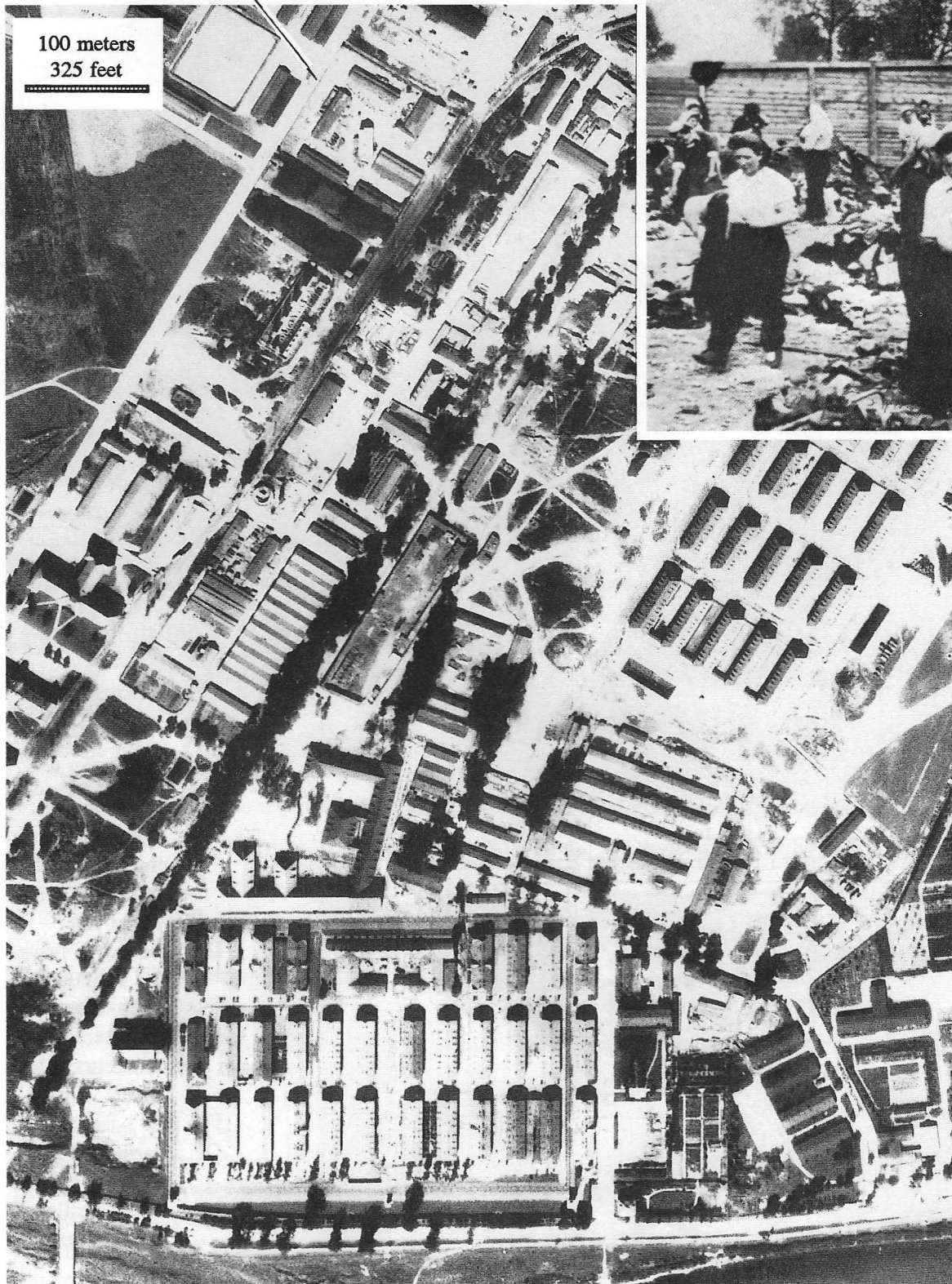


Photo 5 -
1944:
(above)
Inmates
sorting
clothes at
the Kanada
area in
1944.

Ref.:
Klarsfeld, S.
*The
Auschwitz
Album*

Sola River
road

Photo 4 - August 25, '44: Auschwitz I was the only camp in the area surrounded by a fence, as other housing barracks had no watchtowers or fences.

Photo 8 - 1943: (below) Workers doing renovations at the kitchen during early 1943. (Ref.: Auschwitz archives, Oswiecim, Poland).

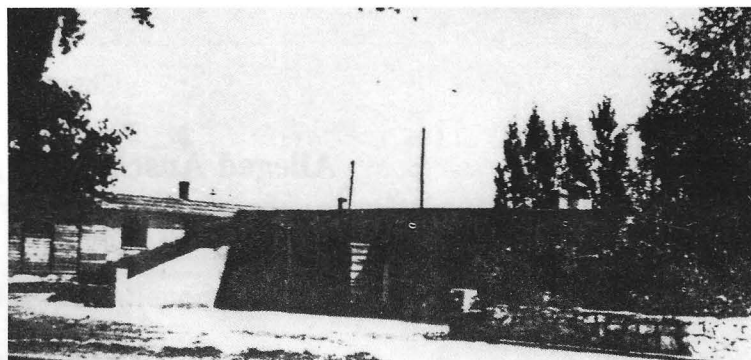


Photo 7 - 1945: (above) Alleged crematorium and gas chamber. (Ref.: Pressac, *Auschwitz...chambers*. Pg 144)

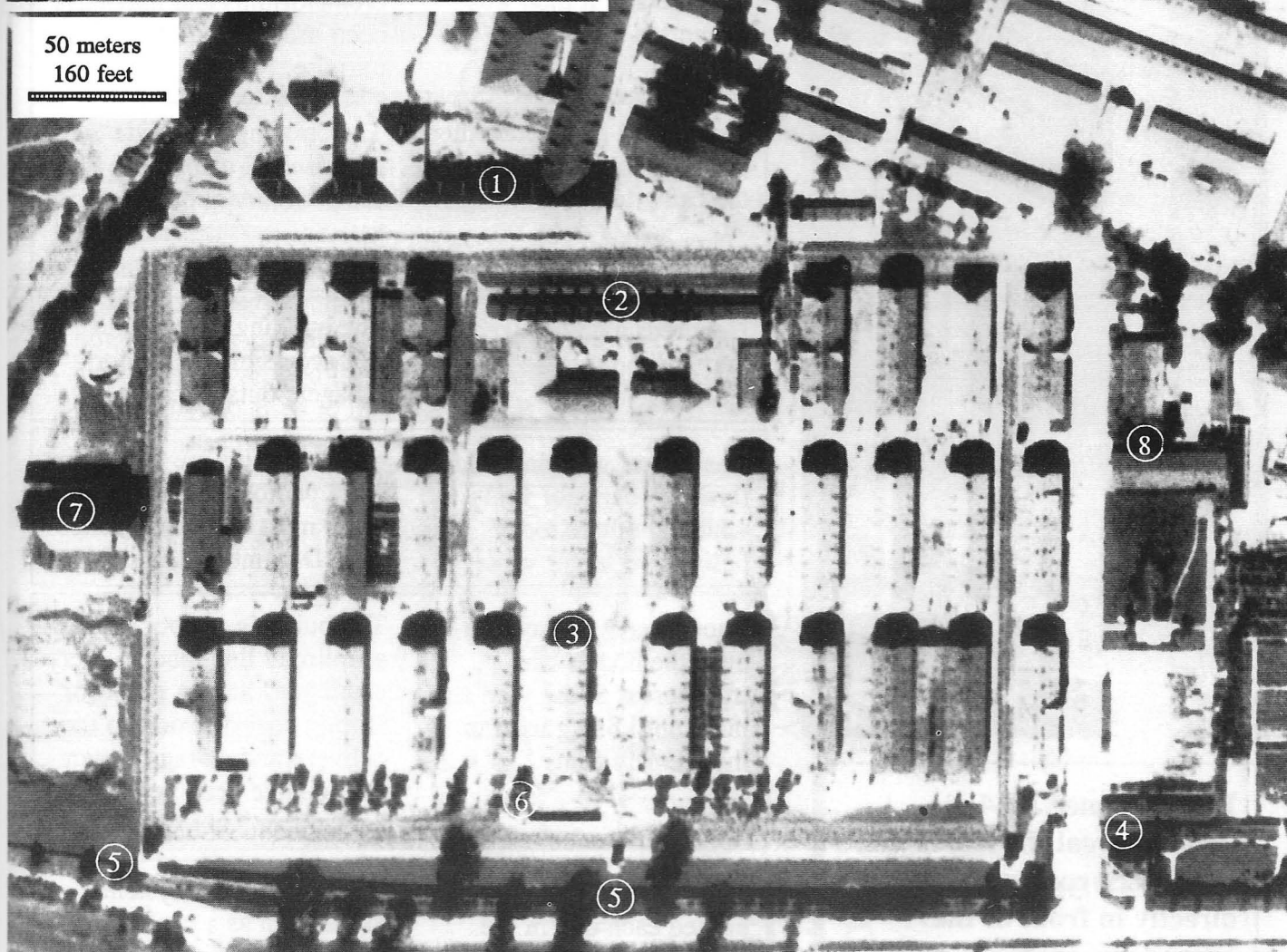
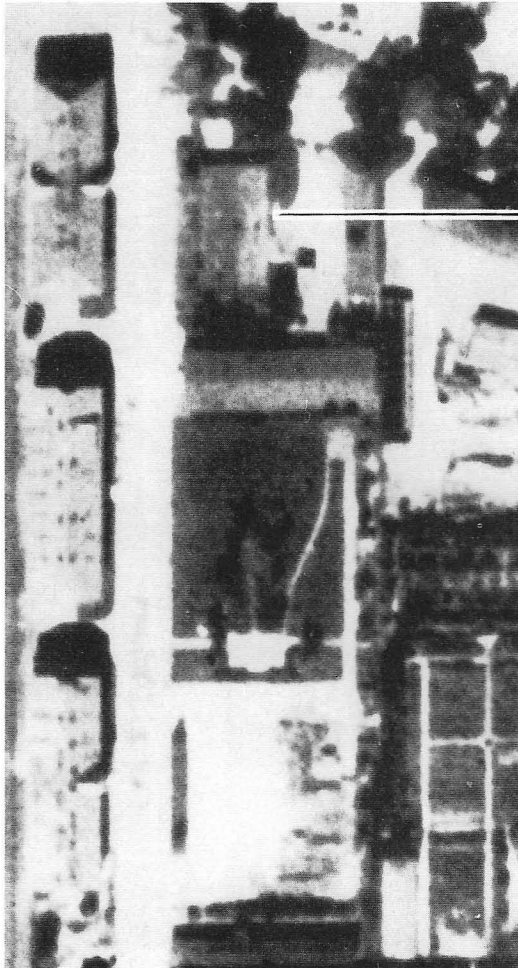


Photo 6 - August 25, '44: The camp entrance road turned off the Sola River road and passed two meters (6 feet) in front of the alleged former crematorium and gas chamber. There were no gates on the road from the Sola River bridge to the camp entrance. The alleged former gas chamber and crematorium had two visible dots on it's roof, no fence, and no coal storage yard. Outside the camp fence were 9 guard towers. The alleged gallows just below the kitchen are not visible in the photo.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | administration building |
| 2 | kitchen |
| 3 | sleeping barracks |
| 4 | entrance road |
| 5 | guard towers outside fence |
| 6 | swimming pool inside fence |
| 7 | theatre |
| 8 | alleged gas chamber & crematorium |

Alleged Auschwitz I gas chamber - Eye witness accusations versus what 1944 air photos reveal



Four summer 1944 air photos reveal the Auschwitz I entrance road passed directly in front of the alleged gas chamber and crematorium which had no chimney, two dots on the roof, no coal storage yard, and therefore does not appear to have been designed as a crematorium

Allegations of eye witnesses:

The experimental gas chamber was used until the larger Birkenau ones came into use and it then was converted to a bomb shelter

Fences and gates prevented access from people outside the camp to the building

Hundreds a day walked into the room to be gassed

Gas pellets were inserted through four roof vents which are there today beside two larger vents

Enough coal or wood to burn the bodies was transported to the yard and piled until being used in the crematoriums

Thousands of bodies were burned each day in the crematorium ovens

A ten meter high chimney which is there today expelled smoke from the crematorium

What 1944 air photos reveal:

The building is small, square, flat roofed, has no chimney like the Birkenau crematoriums and may have been used for another purpose.

The building is outside the Auschwitz I camp, and the camp entrance road has no gate and passes 3 meters (9 feet) in front of the building

The building was visible and accessible by road to villagers outside camp

Only two dots are visible in 1944 photos. The four roof vents must have been added after December 21st, 1944

The building is not close to a railroad line, and the very small yard has no room for storing coal or wood so the delivery and storage system would have been very inefficient

No fuel delivery system exists such as a coal piling yard beside train tracks and there is no conveyor

In the Dec., '44 photos no chimney is visible on top of or beside the building. If it is there now it must have been constructed after 1945

Chapter 5 . 4

Evidence shows C.I.A. Auschwitz report based on altered air photos

"Photographic evidence" of Holocaust alleged in American C.I.A. Report

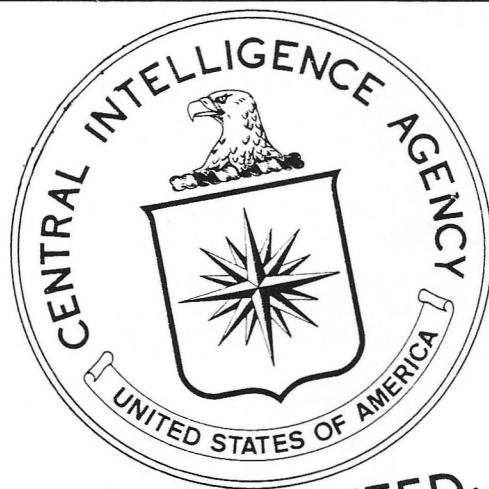
In 1979 the American Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) released *The Holocaust Revisited*, a report based on the study of newly discovered 1944 aerial photos of the Auschwitz camps. Pictures in the 19 page booklet were widely publicized as photographic evidence of the 'holocaust'.

The two C.I.A. workers had used magnifying and stereo viewing equipment to study air photos from five different dates in 1944, and they concluded the August 25th photos showed clear evidence of "*the extermination operations in progress*" at Birkenau. Photos were shown of what they interpreted as prisoners being marched to a gas chamber, homicidal gas chambers, special security arrangements around the crematoriums, cremation pits, and vents used to insert Zyklon B crystals in subsurface gas chambers.

In 1979 the air photo negatives were released from the C.I.A. to the National Archives in Washington, D.C. for public viewing.

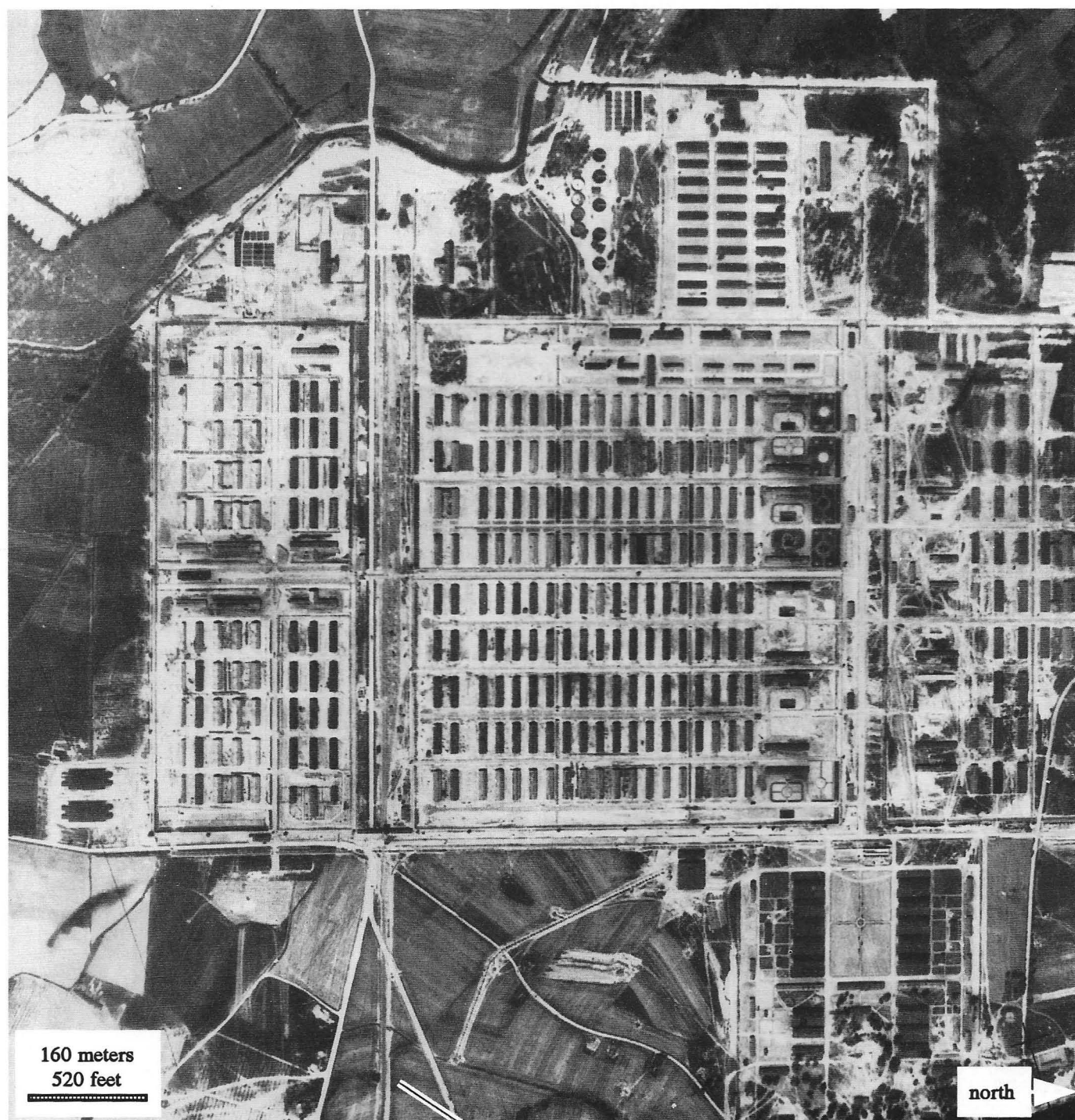
The problem is to discover whether the images on the air photos can be explained as something on the ground, or whether there is proof that at least some of them were marked on the 1944 air photo negatives.

Evidence will be presented to show that every mark which the authors of the C.I.A. report used to conclude that homicidal gas chambers were in operation on the August 25th photos had been added to the photos after they were exposed in 1944.



THE HOLOCAUST REVISITED: A Retrospective
Analysis of the Auschwitz-Birkenau
Extermination Complex
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington, D.C.
February 1979

August photo showed only southern 1/3 of Birkenau

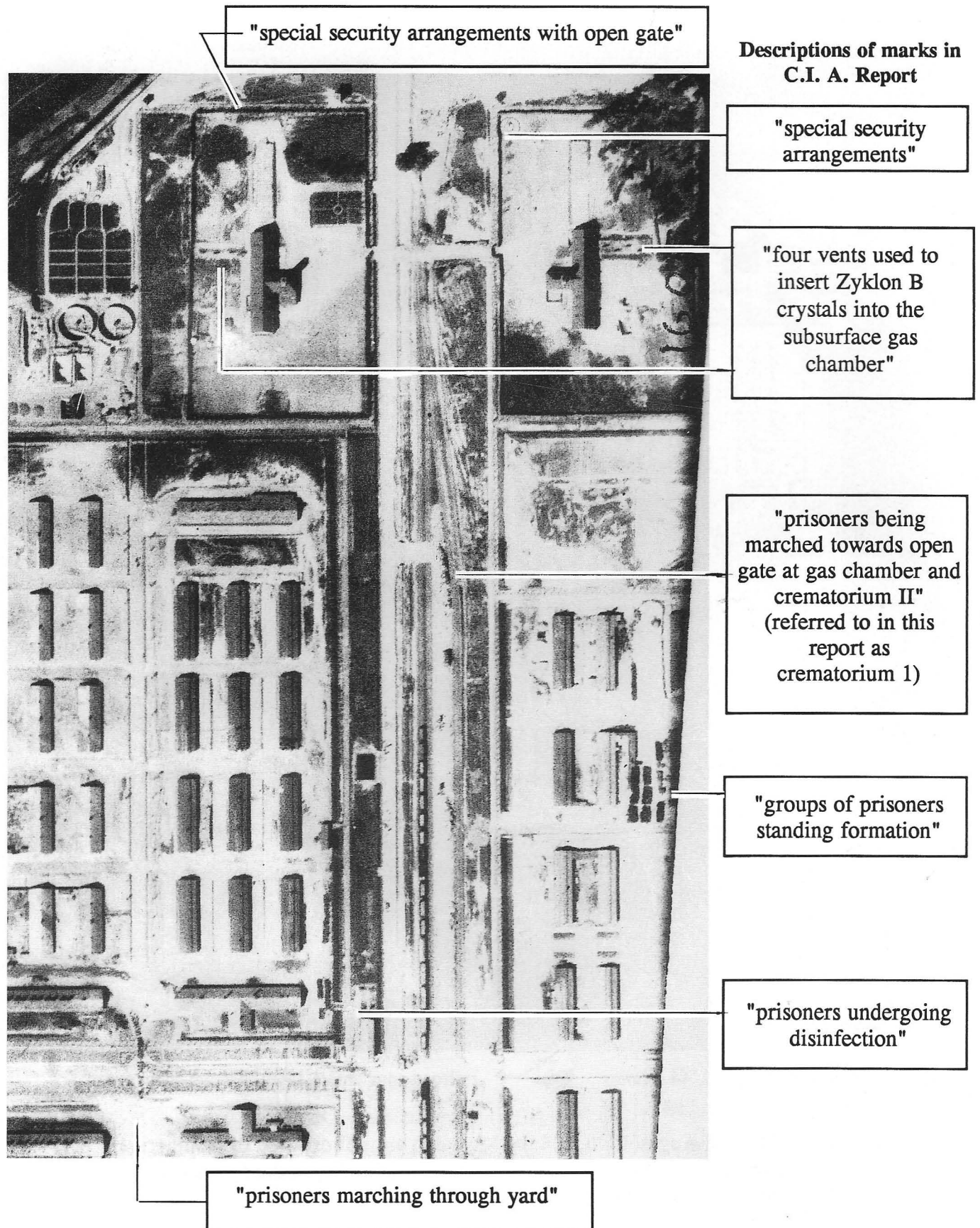


◀ exposed in Aug. 25, '44 photos

▶ railroad spur enters camp through main gate

Photo 1 - May 31, '44: On August 25th, '44 the Mosquito aircraft exposed the southern 1/3 of Birkenau on three separate photos - numbers 3184, 3185, and 3186. On the opposite page is number 3185. The three photos are relatively clear but are slightly over-exposed.

Marks on August 25th, 1944 photos said to be evidence of "homicidal gassings"...



are black in contrast to the grey shades in this September photo

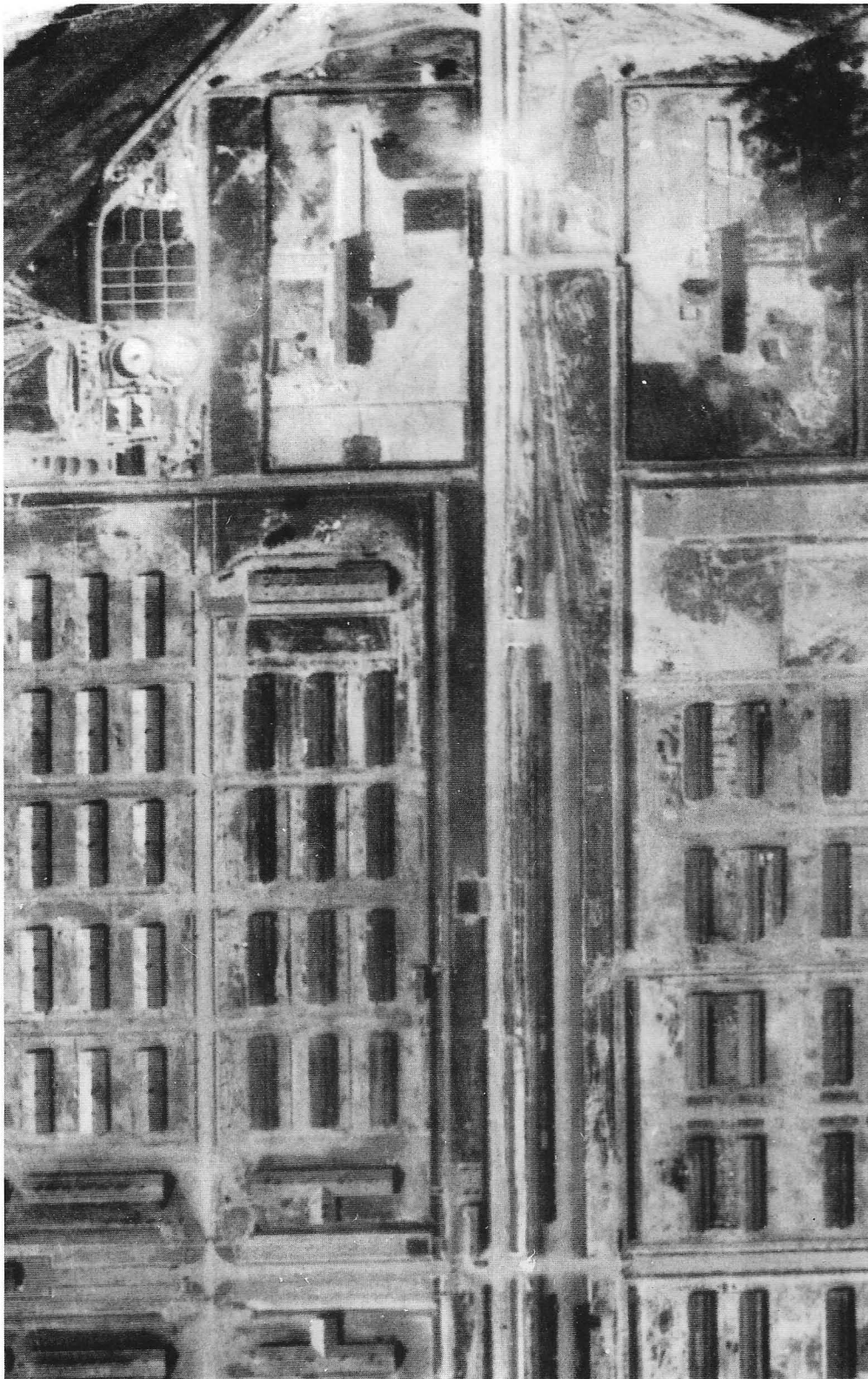


Photo 3 - September 13, '44

September 13, '44:

The marks on the August 25 photo are suspicious because:

1. they are solid black whereas other buildings and marks are grey and black,

2. in the September 13th photo the scale is too small to allow people to be seen, even standing in large groups, and the August photo is the same scale as September, and

3. a large group of people standing close together would almost certainly look grey and black rather than solid black.

Now: In order to *conclusively* prove the marks were *added* to the photographs after 1944, we need to locate marks that are *not* natural features and could only have been drawn on.

Three such marks are as follows:

Proof number 1:

"Prisoner groups standing formation"
appear to be marks drawn on the ground and building roof

Photo 4 - Aug. 25, '44: Nine marks next to a building that are solid black and have no grey tones or shadows occur about 1/3 of the way up the photo at the right edge. Also part of two marks appear to overlap the roof.

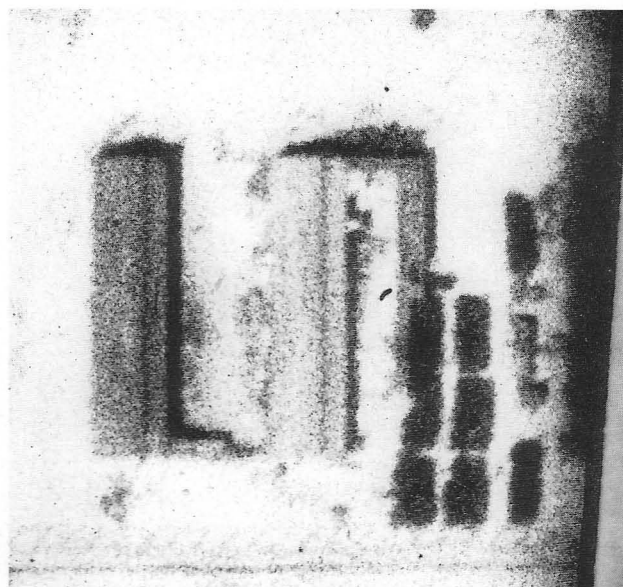
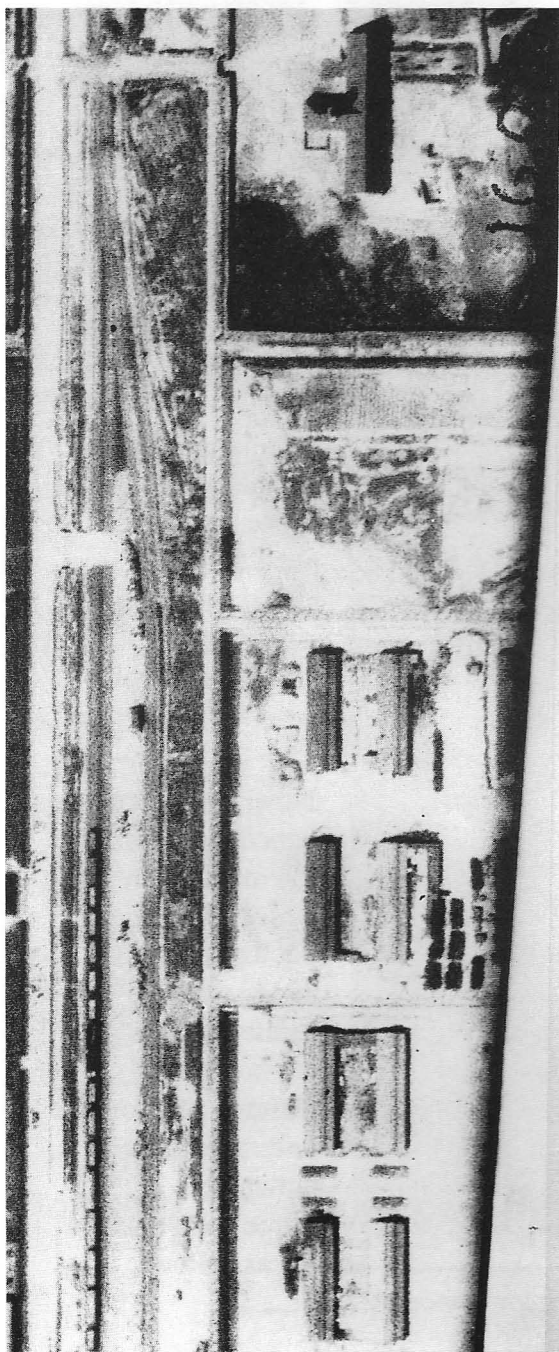


Photo 5 - Aug. 25, '44: Two of the marks occur on the ground and *also overlap* onto the building roof and almost certainly have been *drawn* on the photo as groups of people would *not* overlap onto the roof.



Photo 6 - Sept. 13, '44: The size of the building is evident in this September photo. (Scale: 1 centimeter = 12 meters)

Proof number 2:

"Prisoners marching" is a zig zag line that looks like a *sewing stitch*

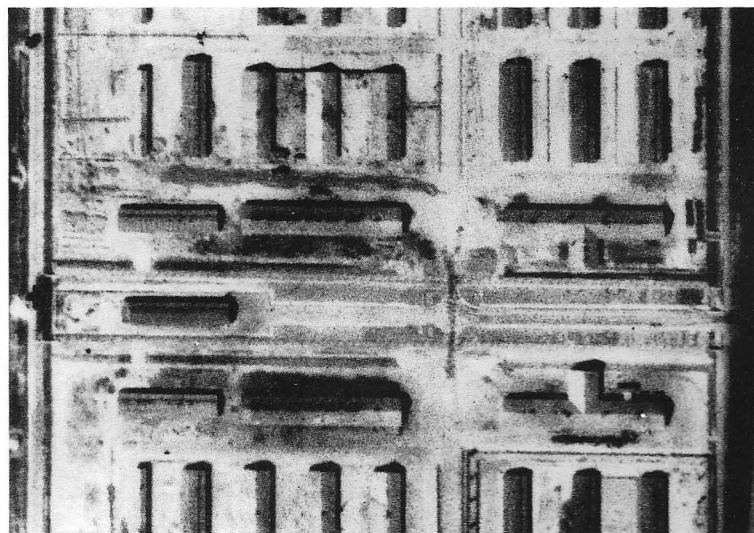


Photo 7 - Aug. 25, '44: (left)

The vertical zig zag line on the road in the center of the photo has been very carefully drawn on two consecutive photos in a slightly different location to make it appear as if a group of people were moving along a main road in the camp. The consecutive photos below, numbers 3185 and 3186, were exposed 3.5 seconds apart.



Photo 8 - August 25, '44 - Exposure 3185:
The time between exposure 3185 and 3186 was 3.5 seconds. From one exposure to the next the line has moved *12 meters (36 feet)*. The supposed group would have moved *3.4 meters (10 1/2 feet)* per second. A fast walk is 1.5 meters (4.5 feet) per second so the group would have had to be *running in synchronized formation*, which is highly unlikely.

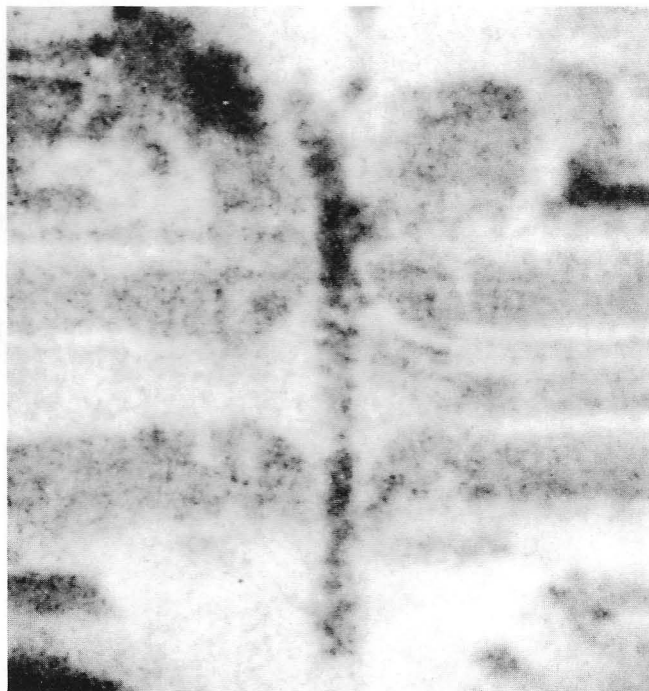


Photo 9 - Aug. 25, '44 - Exposure 3186:
An enlargement of photo 8.
The person who held the marking instrument that produced this line moved it *back and forth* so the resulting line looks like a *sewing stitch*. There is no natural feature on the ground that could produce this line. It is *unquestionable proof* the photos were marked.

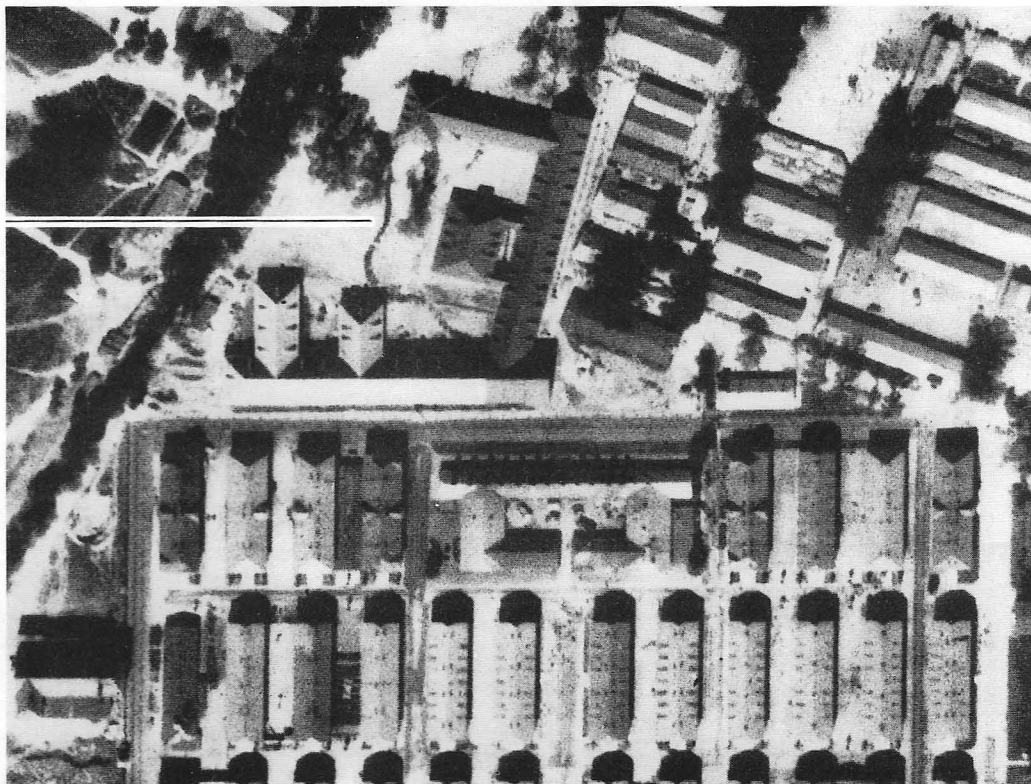
Scale: 1 centimeter = 20 meters, or 1 inch = 160 feet

Proof number 3:

Auschwitz I photos also marked with zig zag line that looks like a *sewing stitch*

Photo 10 -
Aug. 25, '44:
This Auschwitz I
photo has the *same*
type of *sewing*
stitch mark as
photo exposure
3186, indicating it
was probably the
same individual
who marked both
photos.

Black marks occur
in two other areas
on the photo that
are too solid in
tone to be vehicles
or people and do
not have shadows.



Page 11 -
Aug. 25, '44:
The mark
described in
the C.I.A.
report as a
"a line of
prisoners for
registration."
There is *no*
natural
explanation
for this mark
other than it
was drawn on
after the
photo was
exposed.
Scale:
1 Cm =
16 Meters
1 Inch =
110 Feet

Evidence that marks were added to Crematorium 1 (left) and 2 (right):

Photo
12

The four heavy marks on the building extension appear to have been drawn on as:
(1) they are *not* shadows for they go in a *different direction* than the chimney shadow, (see bottom of page 57),
(2) in stereo viewing they have no height,
(3) 1943 ground photos do not show them

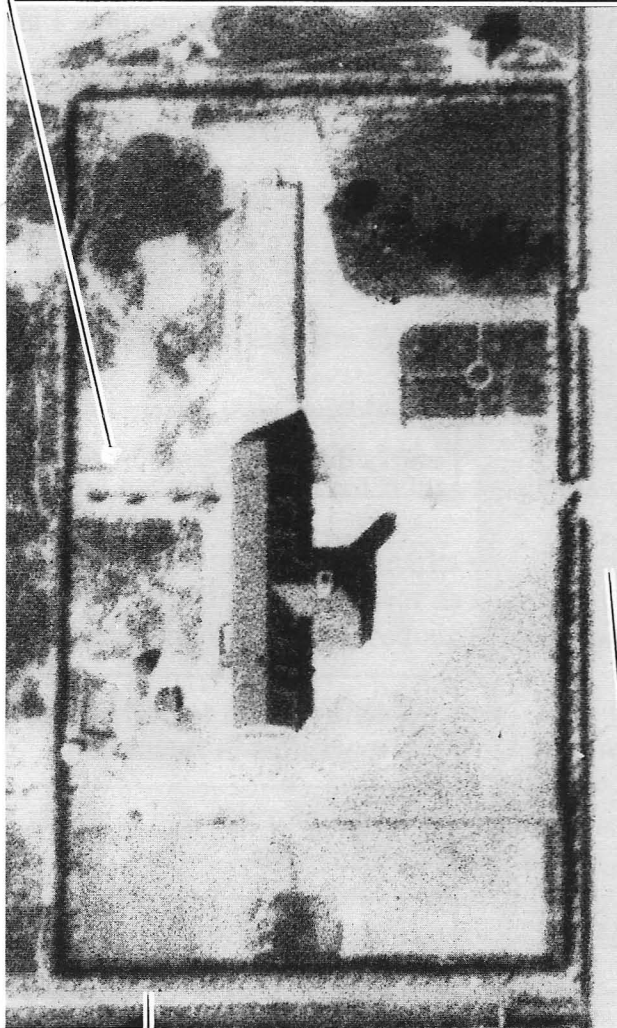
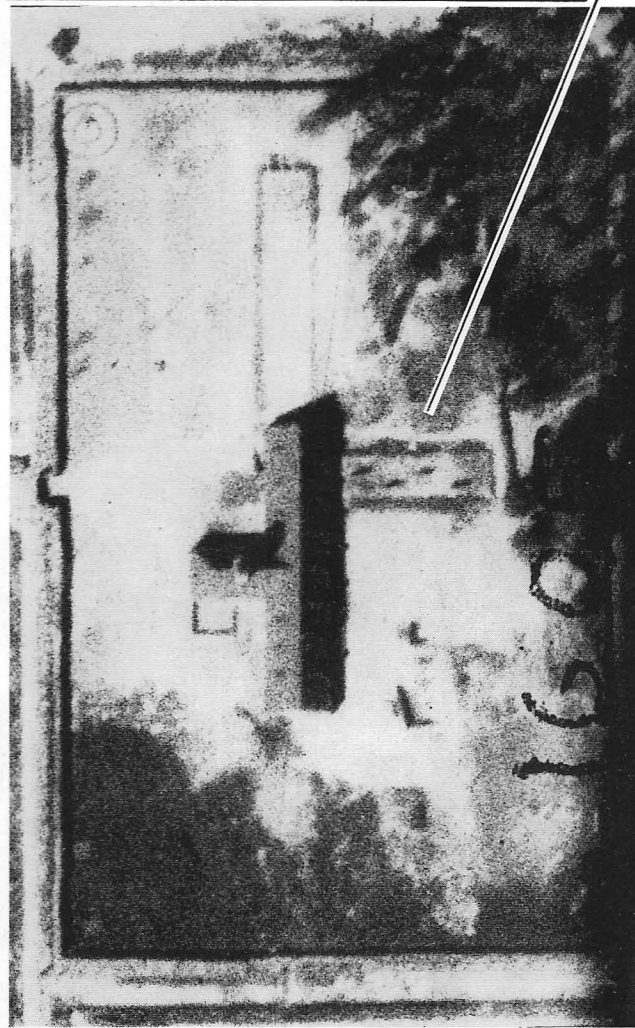


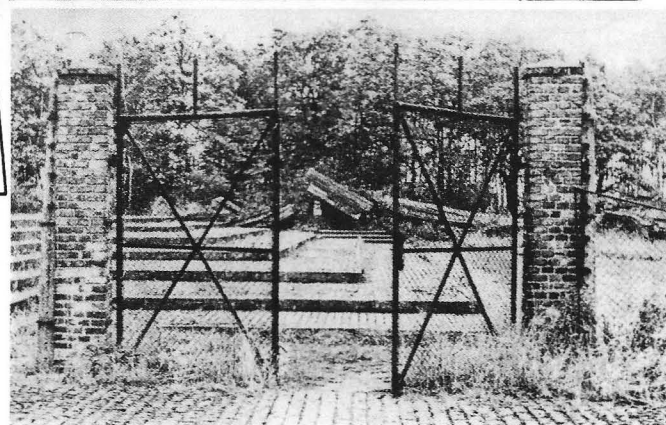
Photo
13

The four heavy black marks on the extension were also drawn on because:
(1) they are *not* shadows as they go in a *different direction* than other shadows,
(2) using stereo magnifying equipment they have no measurable height, and
(3) '43 ground photos do not show them



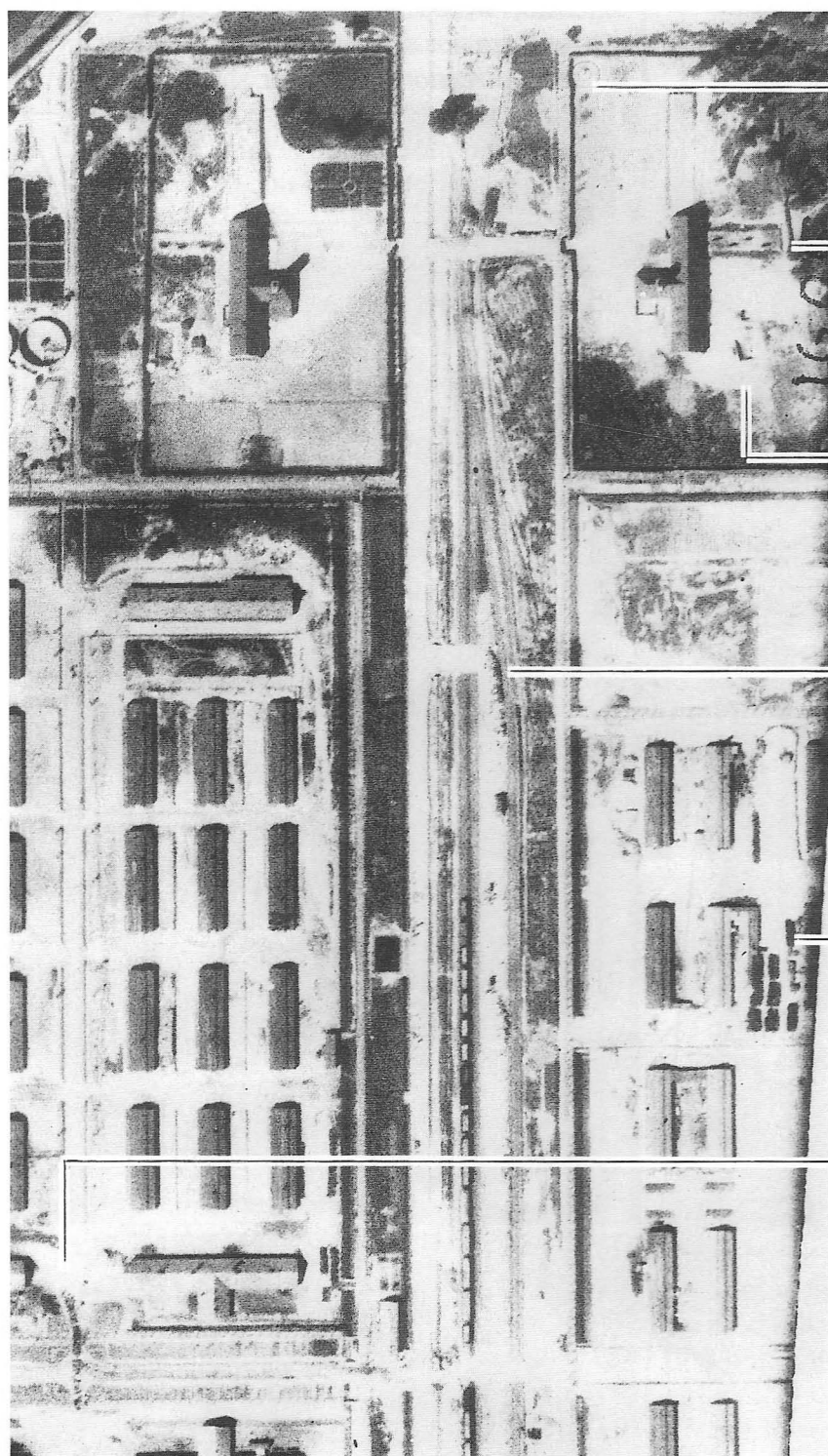
The thick line that looks like a wide fence was drawn on because:
(1) it casts *no* shadows,
(2) a wire fence would have produced a *narrow* line, and
(2) the May and June photos do *not* show a fence

A single wide line to look like an open gate has been drawn on the photo because:
(1) ground pictures of the wire and steel gates in front of the crematoriums, such as the one on the right, show *two separate* gates instead of one, and
(b) the wire and steel gate would have produced a thin narrow line rather than a thick one in air photos.



After 1945 (date unknown): Two brick columns with narrow steel and wire gates in front of crematorium 2. (Ref.: Pressac, J.C. Page 366).

**Compiling all the evidence together allows us to conclude that
66 marks were added to the August 25th '44 Birkenau air Photos**



marks looking like fences
around crematoriums 1 and 2

four marks drawn on building
extensions to crematoriums 1 and 2
said to be "four vents
used to insert Zyklon B crystals
into subsurface gas chambers"

marks drawn as "pits" in the yards

marks drawn as "lines of prisoners"

marks drawn to be "prisoner
groups in formation"

marks drawn to be
"prisoners marching"

(other marks against buildings and
throughout the camp on this
exposure and on two other
exposures of Birkenau were also
drawn on the photos)

Total marks added to photo numbers:	- added to exposure 3184	= 8 marks
	- added to 3185 (this photo)	= 40 marks
	- added to exposure 3186	= 18 marks
	Total added to 3 exposures	= 66 marks

Conclusions for chapter 5 . 4 :

From five exposure numbers 3182 to 3186, (Record Group 373, Can 5367):

1. There is overwhelming evidence *one mark* was put on *each of three exposures* - numbers 3183 of *Auschwitz I*, 3185 of *Birkenau*, and 3186 of *Birkenau*.
2. There is enough evidence to conclude:
 - (a) **66 marks** were added to exposures 3184, 3185 and 3186 of *Birkenau*,
 - (b) **10 marks** were added to exposures 3182 and 3183 of *Auschwitz I*, and therefore
 - (c) a total of **76 marks** were added to the five air photo negatives after 1944.
3. Included are *all* of the marks shown and described as "*the extermination operations in progress*" in the 1979 *Central Intelligence Agency* report *The Holocaust Revisited*.
4. Evidence reveals the following about how the photos were marked:
 - (a) The marks were most likely drawn on paper enlargements of the original negatives using magnifying equipment and fine tipped markers, and these paper prints were photographed and the negatives were *reinserted* in the original air photo negative rolls,
 - (b) On consecutive photos marks were drawn almost exactly alike but in slightly different locations to make it appear as if groups of people were moving and this would only have been done by experienced air photo viewers,
 - (c) In 1979 the *Central Intelligence Agency* gave *copies* of the negative rolls instead of the originals to the *National Archives* for public viewing, and

I was told by government representatives in Washington, D.C.
that the *only* people who had access to the air photos
before they were released to the public in 1979
were employees of the *Central Intelligence Agency*.

As shown on page 48 the May and September Birkenau photos have also been marked:

May 31st: Dots have been drawn on the building extensions and short fence marks have been drawn around crematorium 1, but nothing has been drawn around crematorium 2,

Sept. 13th: Surrounding fence marks have been added but there are no dots on crematorium 1,

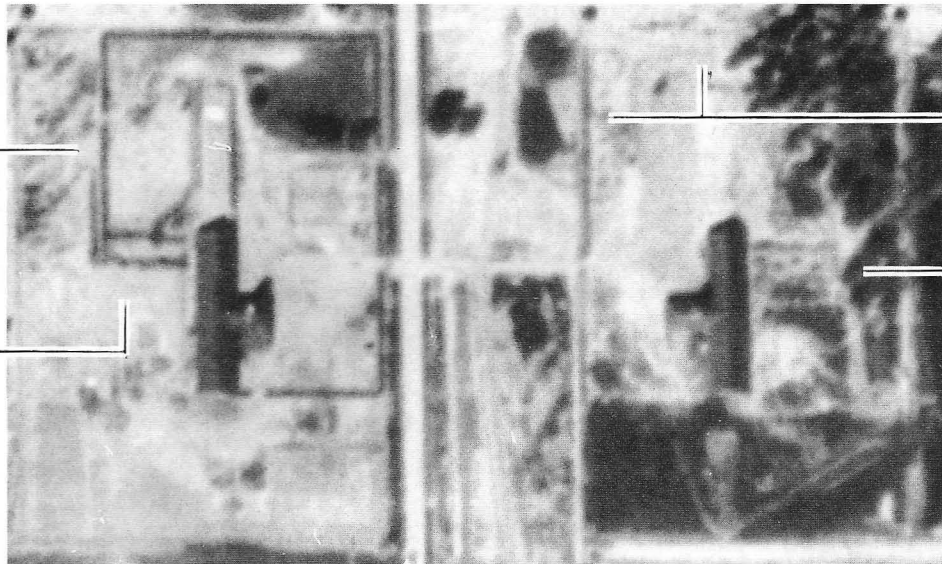
Therefore in 1944:
the fences looked similar to the way they appear in the May 31st photos,
and
the building extensions looked similar to the way they appear in the Sept. 13th photos.

Chapter 5.4 addition: Evidence the May and September photos have also been altered

What looks like shrubs growing on fence has not been drawn on

The 5 touching dots were drawn on

May 31



No fence marks have been drawn

Building extension dots have been drawn on as in Aug. photos

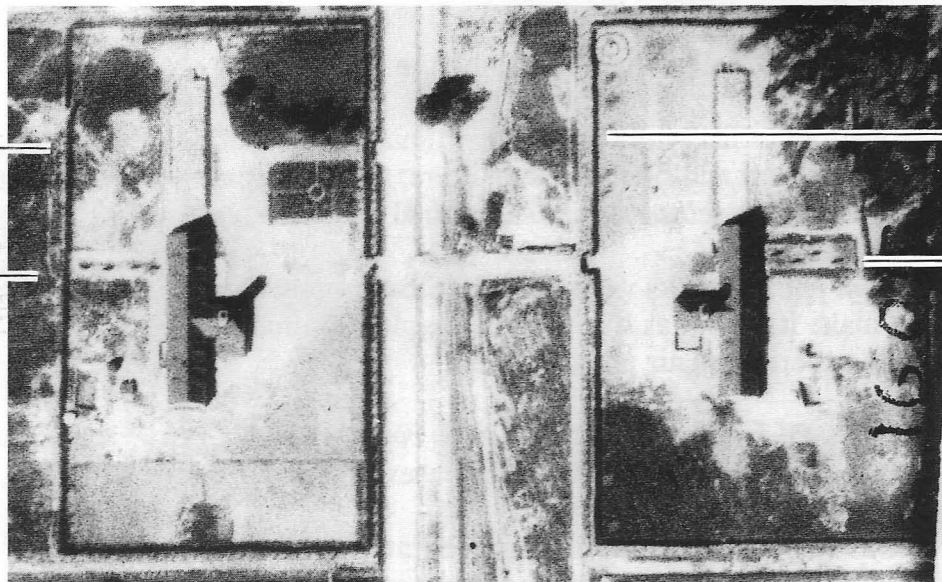
Photo 15

May 31, '44

The fence has been drawn completely around

The 5 dots from the May photo have now become 4 marks

Aug. 25



The surrounding fence has been drawn

Same dot pattern was drawn on as on May 31st

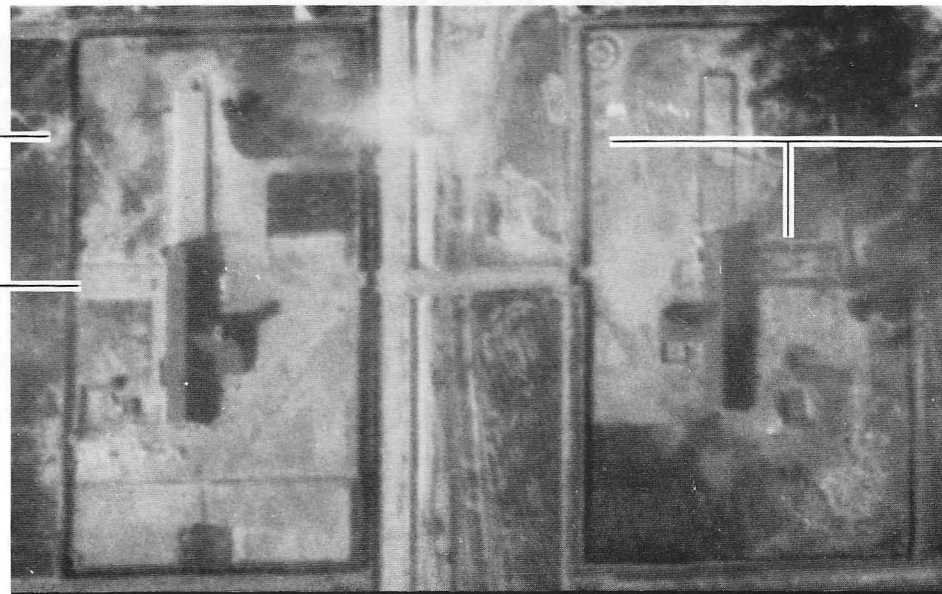
Photo 16

Aug. 25, '44

The fence looks the same as Aug. 25th

No marks are visible on the building extension

Sept. 13



The fence mark and the 5 staggered dots are exactly the same as in the Aug. photo, as if a stencil had been used to draw them.

Photo 17

Sept. 13, '44

Then: May photos - no fence but *dots* on alleged gas chambers have been drawn on
Sept. photos - no dots but surrounding *fence like lines* have been drawn on

Chapter 5 . 5

Farms surrounding Birkenau

Vistula River

Jedlina

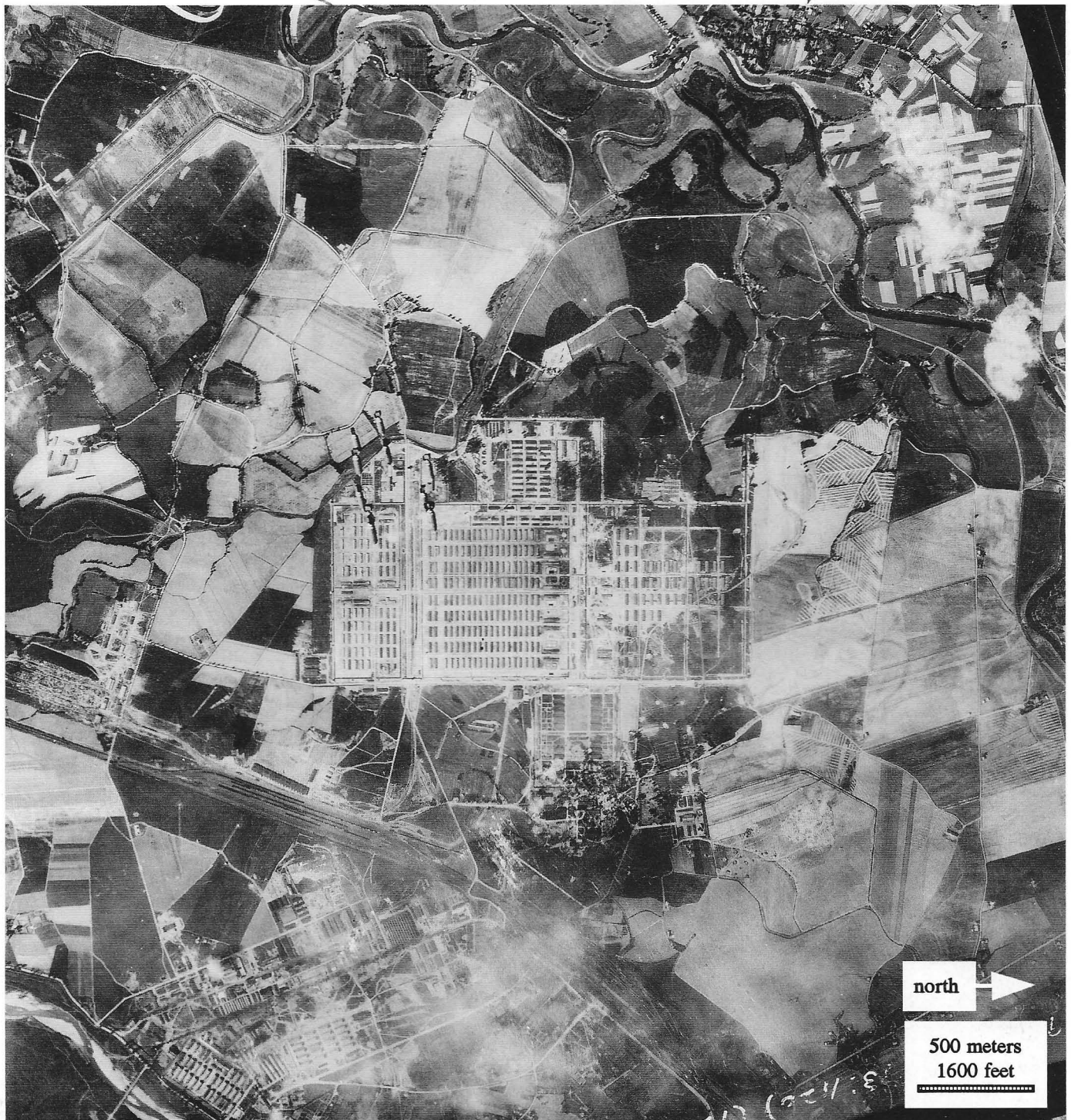


Photo 1 - September 13, '44 . (For now please discount the bombs falling directly over the camp)
From the surrounding flat farmland, nine roads enter the Birkenau camp. There are no visible gatehouses, gates, or guardhouses on *any* of the many roads surrounding the camp. In the upper right corner across the Vistula River is the large village of Jedlina.

Roads offer open access to Birkenau from the Vistula River



Photo 2 - Sept. 13, '44: At this corner of Birkenau the two roads from the Vistula River both have access to the camp. Buildings that appear to be farmhouses occur along the roads, however there are *no* visible guardhouses or gatehouses.

A clear view across farms from the roads to the crematoriums

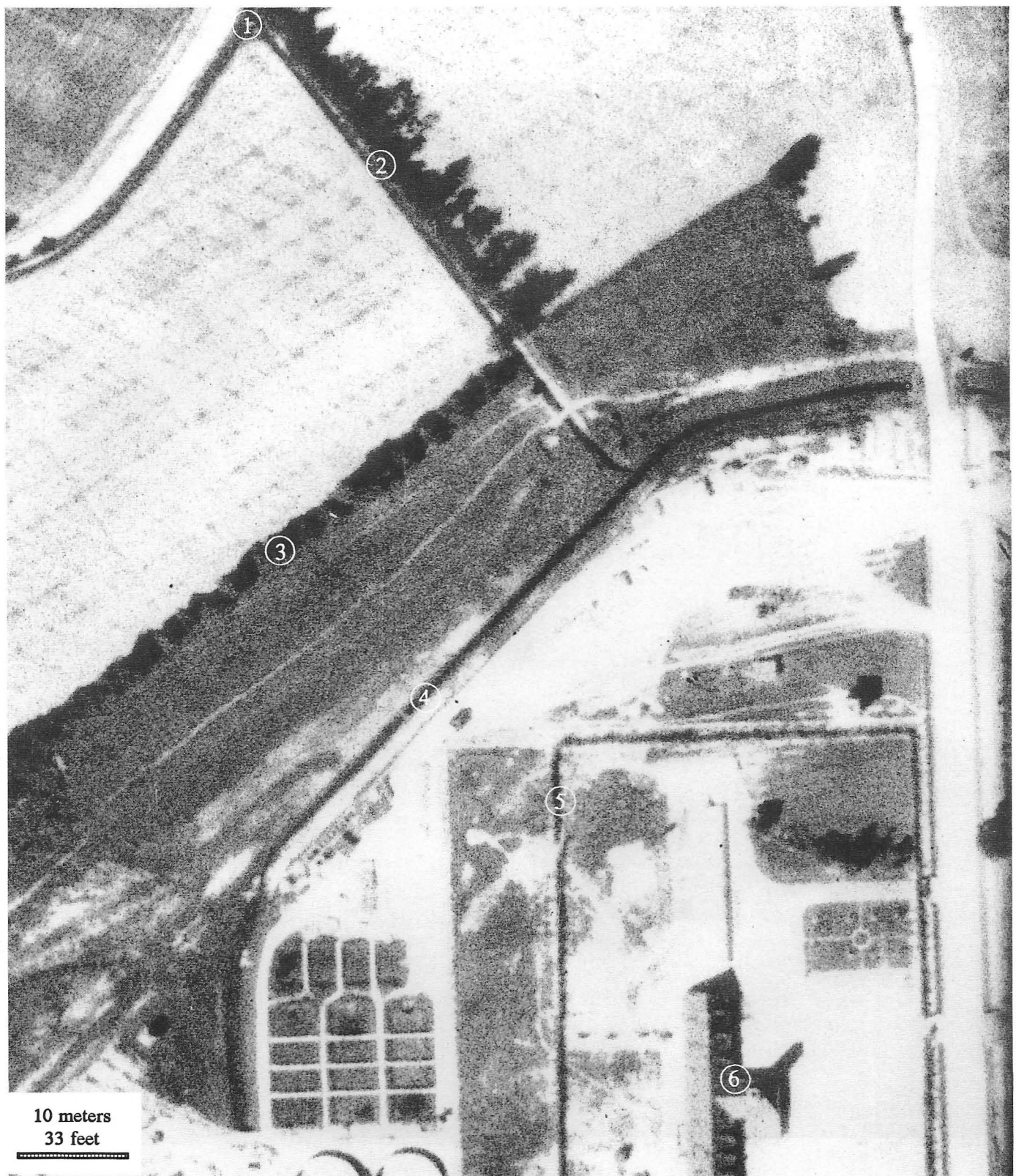


Photo 3: August 25, '44:

The line of sight 80 meters (260 feet) from the road at the top left to the crematorium passed over: (1) a small ditch alongside the road, (2) the field with the parallel dots indicating a harvested grain crop, (3) a single row of trees, (4) the ditch around the camp, (5) the line surrounding the crematorium which looks like a fence, and finally (6) the crematorium and alleged gas chamber.

This May 31, 1944 photo of farms close to Birkenau compares with ...

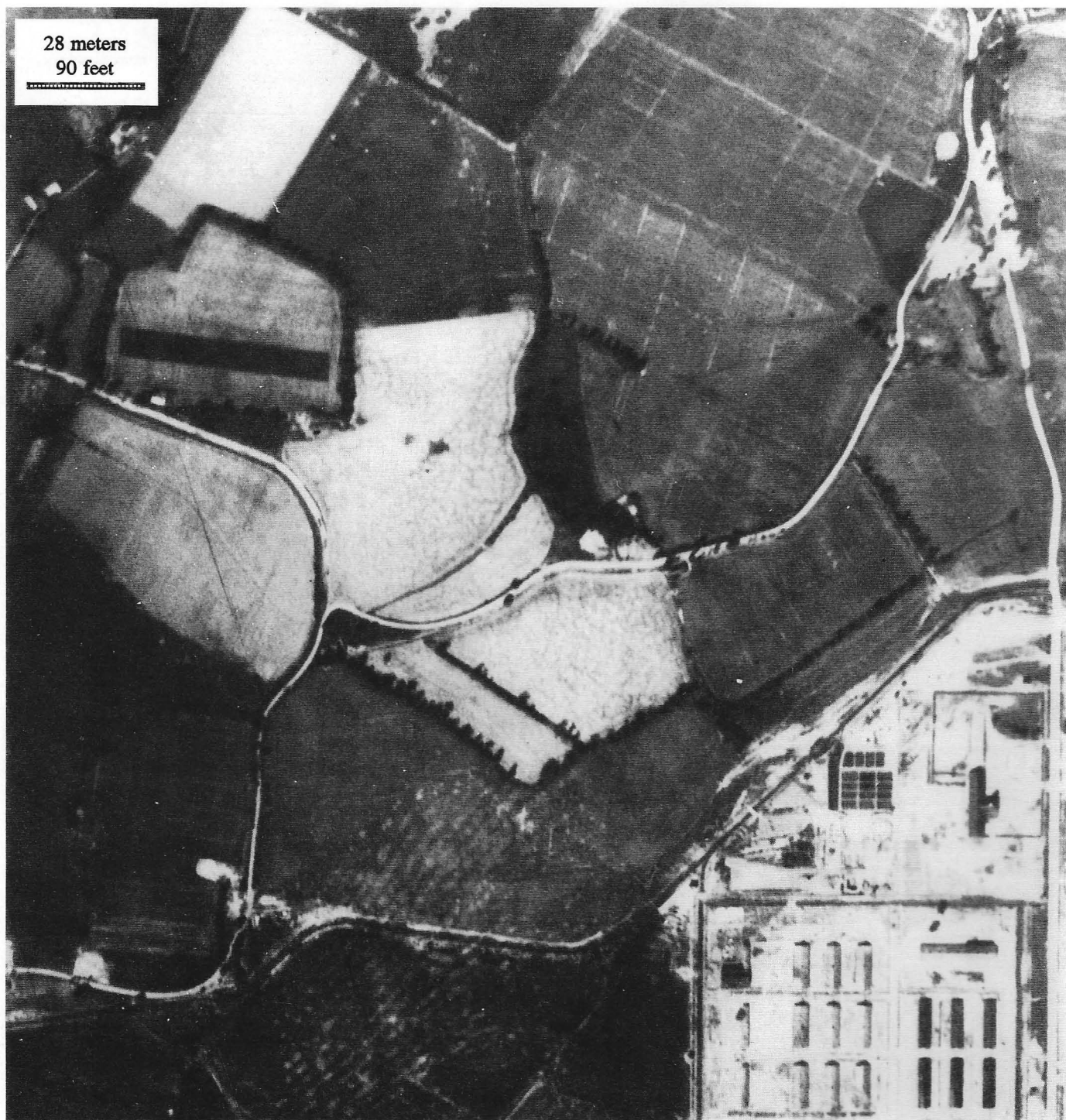


Photo 4 - May 31, '44.

Lines caused by recent disturbance of the topsoil occurs on most of the farming plots. The difference between this and the August photo will tell us if the farms were actively worked in 1944.

this August 25, '44 photo to show which farms were worked.

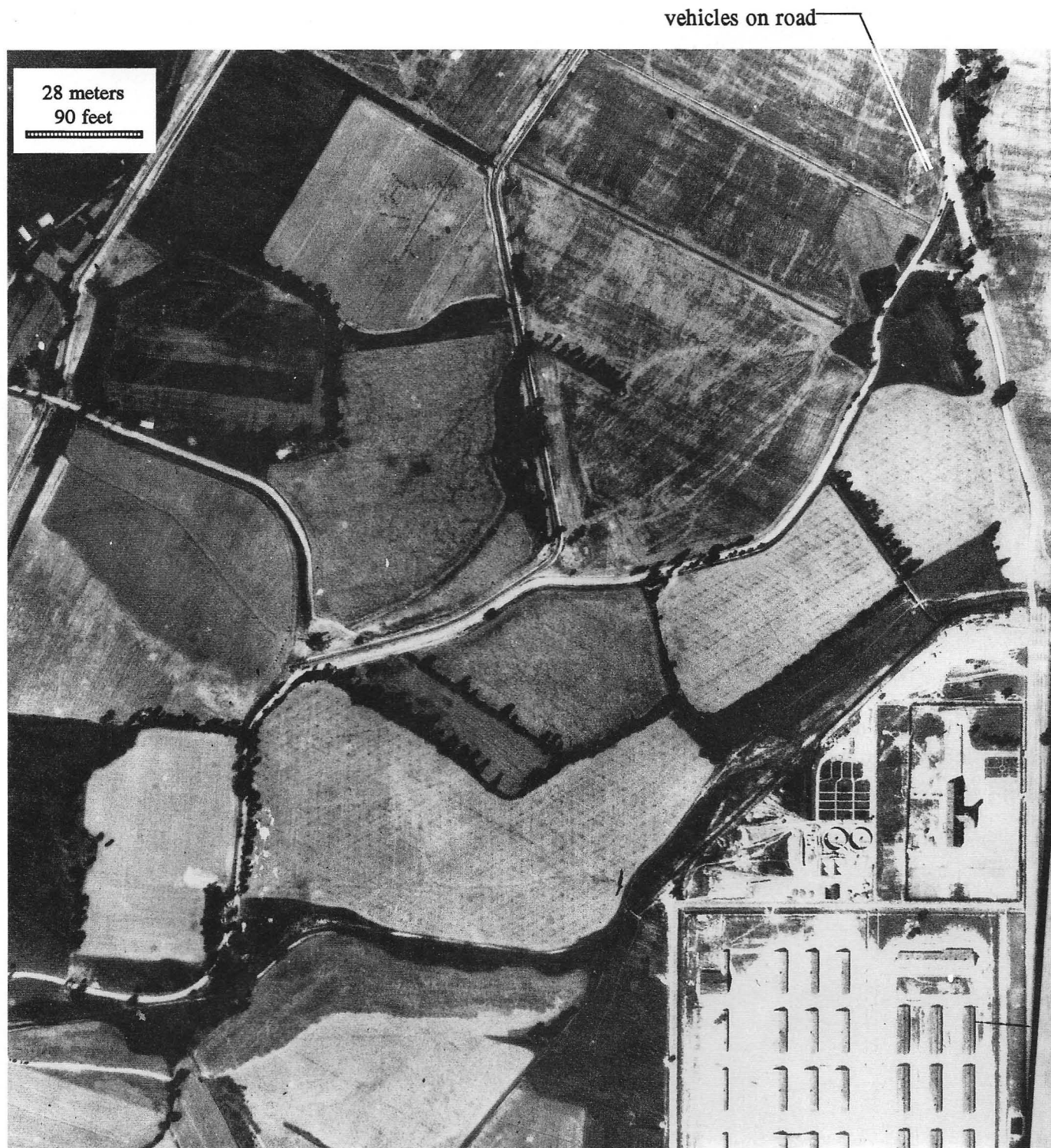


Photo 5 - August 25, '44:

Almost all of the farms in the photo appear to have changed in texture or shade. The three plots with the lines of dots next to the camp appear to all be the same crop. At least 3 vehicles are on the roads in the upper right corner of the photo.

Chapter 5 . 6 - Birkenau Camp

Air photos show what people arriving by train in 1944 experienced:



Photo 1 - Spring or summer, 1944: (above) Looking east from the unloading ramp towards the entrance gate in left background. (Ref.: Klarsfeld, S. Auschwitz Album).

Photo 2 - Taken by Soviets, 1945: From on top of the entrance gate looking west along the loading ramp.

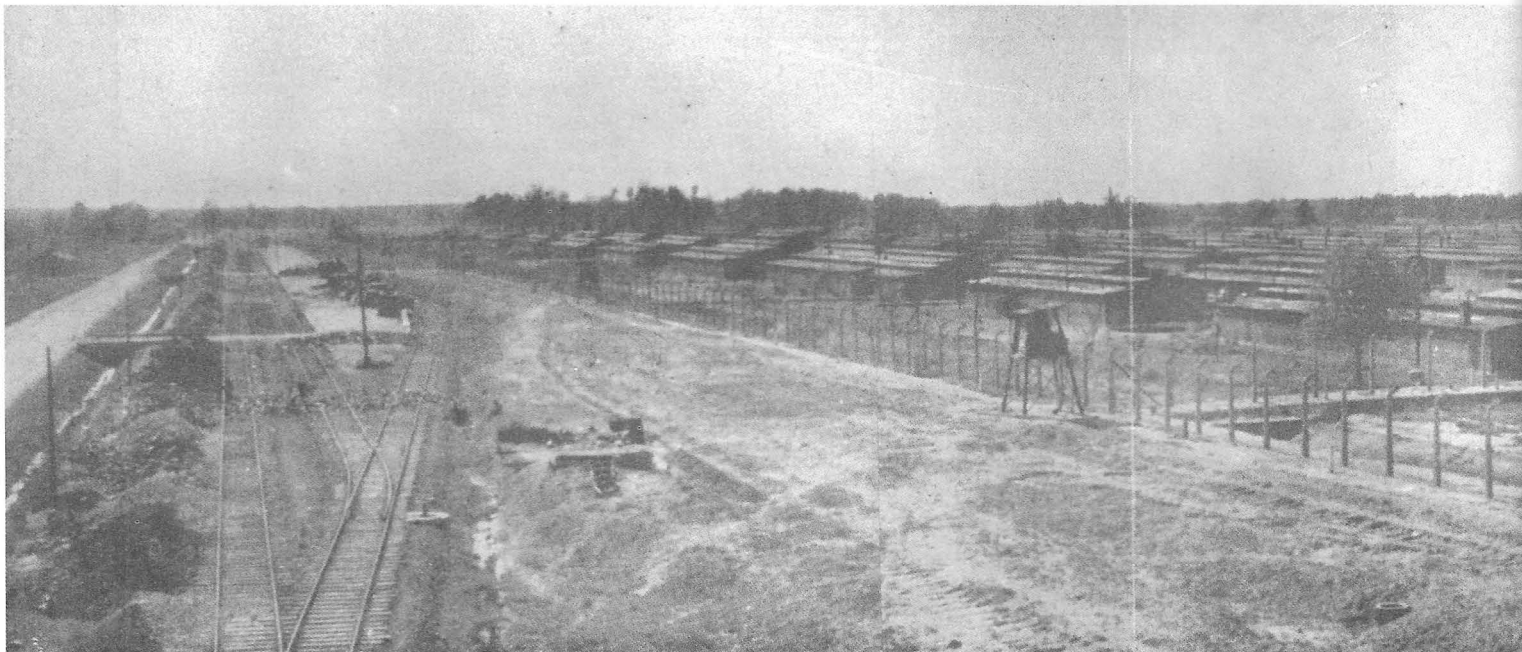




Photo 3 - 1944: (above) Walking west on the unloading ramp and road that will pass in front of the two crematoriums with their high chimneys visible at the top of the photo. Ref.: Klarsfeld. *Auschwitz. Album.*

Photo 4 - 1945: (below) From the entrance gate looking north along the rows of barracks, the ditch inside the fence, the fence and guardtowers, and the road outside. Ref.: *Central...Poland*, page 14.



What newly arrived Birkenau inmates experienced during 1944

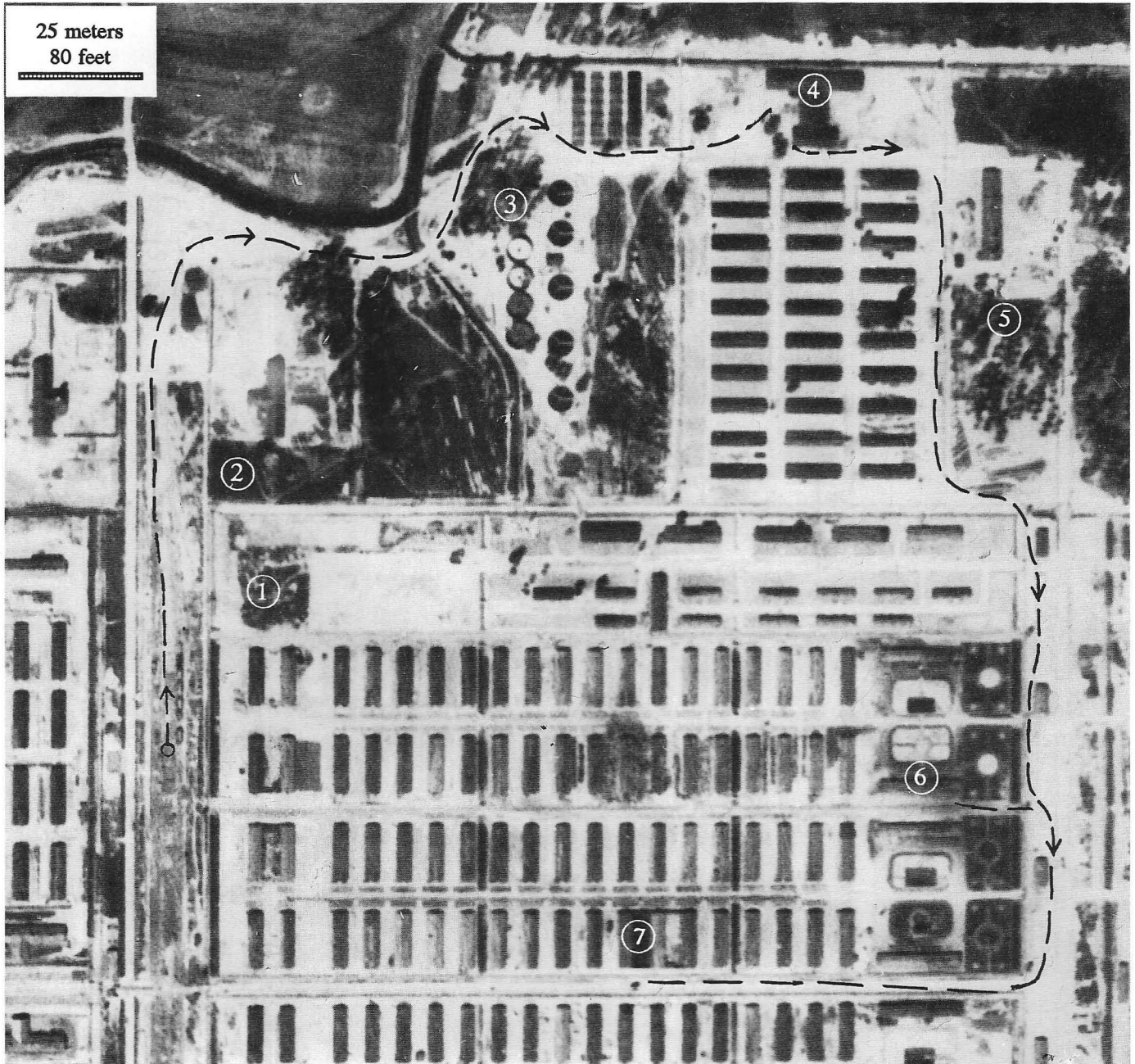


Photo 5 - May 31, '44:

Ground photographs from the spring and summer of 1944 show that many if not most of the new arrivals walked west on the loading ramp and took the path of the above dotted line. They then passed each of the areas listed on the right which correspond to headings on the next three pages. Other new arrivals may have walked in other directions to other facilities, however we can understand what many of the new arrivals saw, heard, and smelled by retracing the above path.

Headings on pages 57 to 60:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | the sports field |
| 2 | the crematoriums |
| 3 | the sewage tanks |
| 4 | the disinfection center |
| 5 | two large buildings |
| 6 | the kitchens |
| 7 | barracks and gardens |